The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,788 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Sept.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	4510	800	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th „
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA ...... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris ..... 16th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA .... 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird ...... 28th „

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for travellers may be obtained free on application.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share on the fullypaid up shares of Rs. 200 each, and Rs. 7½ per share on the 150 Rs. paid up shares, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 20th instant at the registered office of the company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

READY FOR SALE.

GOLDSMITH'S SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.—A comedy edited for Indian Students with Notes and an Introduction; by N. Sir Nobat Bostisinha D. Chauhan, second edition, revised and enlarged .... Price 0 12

GOLDSMITH'S THE GOOD-NATURED MAN:—A comedy edited for Indian Students with Notes, a life of Goldsmith an Introduction and an Appendix; by R. M. Deshpande, B.A. second edition revised and enlarged Price. 0 12

Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVINDA, Manager,
to Messrs. RADHABAI, Bookseller, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT No. 54 OF 1885.

MEHERBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SCREWWALLA, late a minor by her next friend SORABJEE HORMASJEE BOTTLEWALLA but now of full age, residing at No. 97, Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in her own right and as administratrix of the property and credits of BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, ..Plaintiff.

vs.

NANABHOY BURJORJEE BOTTLEWALLA and BEZANJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum, Back Road, without the Fort, and the latter at Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, the executor of the Will of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, and BAIAI wife of NUSSERWANJEE BEJANJEE BOTTLEWALLA, residing at house No. 46, Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, outside the Fort, and DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJEE, MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE, and FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, the sons of the said BAIAI, all infants of the ages of 7, 5, and 1, year respectively, and residing with her at the house aforesaid by their guardian *ad-litem* the said Nusserwanjee Bejanjee....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 30th day of August 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

IN large variety. Their comfort, cleanliness, speed, economy and ease of operation makes them a real luxury. Full detailed catalogues on application.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REFRIGERATORS.

A large selection kept in stock for Preserving Meat, Fish, Butter, Fruit, Game, Poultry, Wholesome and Odourless.
For Preserving Ice and Cooling Wines.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EMOLLIENT
LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.
Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANGE OINTMENT.

A MOST EFFICACIOUS PREPARATION for this and other troublesome skin diseases affecting dogs and other animals not only cures but conduces to a proper condition of the skin, and its occasional use maintaining it in a clear and healthy state. The experience of more than twenty years has proved this to be an unequalled preparation.

In bottles, cash, Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY

HAVE received the following choice Selection of Perfumes by Lazele of New York:—

- Patchouly.
- Stephanotis.
- Sweet Lotus.
- White Lilac.
- White Rose.
- Wood Violet.
- Carnation Pink.
- Heliotrope.
- Jockey Club.
- Lily of the Valley.
- Mignonette.
- One Thousand Flowers.

Per bottle, Rs. 2. Case of 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the past year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona,
4th September, 1886.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

Cash Rs. 24 per dozen.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

"I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality."

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES; also every description of

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace	from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7	0
Silk Lace	from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7	8
International		2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7	8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.			
Brown Merino	from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9	0
International do.	from	3	0

SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11	8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts	„	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21	0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.			
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

- Tulles and Nets in all colours.
- Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
- White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
- White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
- Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
- Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Jet Embroidered Edgings.
- Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
- Feathers and Aigrettes.
- Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
- Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
- Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.

ON SALE

FOR CASH
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BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
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AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—	Gold 30,	Silver 20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	„ 36	„ 25	„	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„ 40	„ 25	„	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„	25 Tortoiseshell		16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars				5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors				8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors				8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

- IRON ROOFS
- ROAD ROLLERS
- LAMP POSTS
- GIRDERS
- BRIDGES
- CRANES
- CYLINDERS
- GATES
- RAILINGS
- COLUMNS
- BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
- ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

- Theodolites.
- Dumpy Levels.
- Levelling Staves.
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- Pocket Sextants.
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- Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

- Dry Water-colours.
- Moist do. in pans.
- Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
- Oil-colours in Tubes.
- Dry Water-colour Boxes.
- Moist do.
- Oil-colour Boxes.
- Illuminating Colour Boxes.
- Camel-hair Pencils.
- Siberian Pencils.
- Sable-hair Pencils.
- Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
- Sable do.
- Varnishes, Oils, &c.
- Drawing Papers.
- Oil Sketching Paper.
- Prepared Canvas.
- Prepared Millboards.
- Mahl Sticks.
- Palettes, Slabs, &c.
- Palette Knives.
- Dippers, &c.
- Bristol Boards.
- Mounting Boards.
- Drawing pencils.
- Crayons.
- Gold and Silver Shells.
- Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*_*ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCARLET BLANKETS.

NOW READY Superior SCARLET BED BLANKETS 7' by 5' all pure wool and fast color, Rs. 4-8-0 each, for cash with order, or by V P. P.

ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

(UNSOLICITED.)

"CAMP, AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,"
No. 686. "August, 19th 1886."

SIR,—"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the Muir Mills for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather, but have lasted well throughout."

Yours truly,
Chas. E. Yate, Captain.

To the MANAGER, MUIR MILLS," Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.

Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.

Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation called for TUESDAY, the 14th instant, motions to the following effect, will be proposed. (1) by Captain H. Morland: That addresses be presented by the Corporation, on behalf of the Public, to (a) H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and (b) the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy, and Governor-General of India, on the occasion of their passing through Bombay shortly, and that a committee be appointed to prepare the addresses, and to arrange for their presentation, (2) by Dosabhai Framjee Esquire, C.S.I., that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 23,600, to provide for the cost of transferring from the Bhandarwada and Tulsi Lean works certain mains and sluices, required for the waters works reserve.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council,
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th September, 1886.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1886, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,100 CAST IRON B SOCKETS, and 3,100 CAST IRON B SOLEPLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

THE SOONERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એ્ંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1886, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, *viz* :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1886.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ડા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
ie., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 28th September, 1886. both days inclusive.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 25th September, 1886, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors, Report, and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1886.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To approve the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Kursandas Vurubhdas and Mr. Goculdas Devji as Directors of the Company.

IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th September, 1886.

COOPER, MADON'S
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE.

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ¼ lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Fresh shipment just to hand.
NO TOBACCO LIKE IT IN INDIA.

Golden Block	Per lb. Rs.	3	0
Bright Honey Dew ..	Per lb. Rs.	2	8
Cavendish...............	Per lb. Re.	1	4

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READY-MADE PUTTIES,
KHAKI, BLUE, OR BLACK.
From As. 9 to Re. 1 per pair.
Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Ld. BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8-0 (Thirty seven and annas eight) per share being at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum for the year ending 30th June, 1886 (Free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 15th September 1886, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach or Bombay.

By Order
GREAVES COTTON AND Co.
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 11th September 1886.

MICROSCOPES.

	Rs.
STUDENT, cheap	85
Do. with Condenser....................	115
BEST GUN METAL double rack stage	240
Do. LARGE Microscope	416
NICHE Microscope	10 & 17
COLUMN Microscope : 12, 16, 23,	28 & 35
BALL Microscope	46
HOUSEHOLD Microscope	30
BALL RACK do.	26
Nos. 177, 183 and 185 Microscope 15,	39 & 60
SWIFT'S University Microscope with A and B eye-pieces, ¼ inch objective (best series), 90° aperture, and 1 inch objective with polarising apparatus, selenite slide, stage forceps, pliers, in cabinet..........................	210
COOPER, MADON'S College Microscope, in Mahogany case with dividing ¼ inch objectives	85
Do. do. with parallel adjustment.	90

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECTION FROM COLD AND COUGHS.
CHEST PROTECTORS.

THE most perfect safeguard against Coughs, Colds, and Chest Affections.

They ensure ease and comfort in wear, perfect protection from cold draughts or chills, and absolute freedom from any irritating effects upon the most tender skin.

Single, Re. 1-0, 1-8 and 2-0 each.
Double, Rs. 2-0, 3-0 and 4-0 each.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA

CUBEB CIGARETTES
FOR THE RELIEF OF ASTHMA AND CHEST AFFECTIONS.
Per Packet, As. 8.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLOCK CHARCOAL.
GLASS WATER FILTERS.
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE.

THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.

Plain Pattern..................	1, 1½, 2 and 3 pints.	Re. 1-8, 1-12, 2 and 3.
Beautifully Engraved	1,2,3 and 4 pints.	Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-8 and 5-4.

Glass Covers for the above, cwt, as. 12.
Spare Charcoal Block, do. as. 10.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TODAY.—Rare Opportunity. To be SOLD by Public Auction, at Crawford's at 2 p.m., a choice Consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums.

FOR SALE, A ROOMY BROUGHAM, circular Front, newly done up. Arab horse 15-2, sound, and harness complete. Apply to Dr. ANDERSON, Tanna.

WANTED, a strong MARE or GELDING for Saddle Work. Apply to G. H. Bull, 31 N. I. Lines, Poona.

NEGARISTAN-I-MOINUDDIN ALJUVAINI, WANTED, by E. Rehatsek, Khetwadi Khambatta Lane, No. 3.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please, enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, Immediately.—By a gentleman (European) an APPOINTMENT as Accountant in a Mercantile Firm. Would not object to a berth in the Salt or Revenue Customs.—Address "Disheartened," care of this paper.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by J. Wallace, Esq., C.E. Subject—"PETROLEUM." Members and their families are invited to attend.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment. Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5-8 per tin.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

TO LET "KHUSROO COTTAGE" opposite St. Andrew's Church, Bandora. Apply at No. 6, Hornby Row to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—We intend disposing of what remains of our stock of these goods both for Ladies and Gentleman at cost price.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND, Pitman's Reporting Style thoroughly taught in 24 lessons. Apply John Peters Certificated Teacher of Phonography (recently from Scotland), 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS! !—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef Sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.,
15, FORBES STREET.

SALE BY COMMISSION.

One Coventry tricycle in perfect condition, only slightly used, a cheap bargain.

For sale by private contract, a large plot of land on Haines-road, near the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, suitable for a large Mill. Plans and particulars on application.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW, AT LANOWLEE.

Suitable for European or Parsee family, near the New Bazar, close to the Catholic Church and Railway Station.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, at 3 p.m., at No. 25, Meadows-street, Fort, opposite the New Oriental Bank, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land ground, with messuage, tenement, dwellinghouse, or bungalow, of two compartments, situate at Lanowlee, in the Maval talooka, Poona Zilla, survey No. 4, containing by admeasurement one acre and nineteen ghunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Vithoojee Luximon, on the west by the Gaothan village, on the north by the land No. 183, and on the south by the Marwada.

For title deeds and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 28th July, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

NOTICE:—Sale of Landed Property at old Nagpada, advertised to be sold this day, by order of Dugdo Succaram and others, the legal representatives of the mortgagees, and an account of the mortgagor Shaikally bin Sooltan Moola, has been postponed.

SALE OF VALUABLE FLOOR MILL MACHINERY AT LOWER DUNCAN-ROAD.

This DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction, on the Mill premises, by order of Mr. Shamjee Veerjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Benaya Benjamin, by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd November, 1885, the said Flour Mill and all and singular, the 20 H. P. Engine Steel Boiler 20 feet long and 7 feet diameter, 2 Grinding Mills, 4 Shifting Machine, W. I. Chimney, boiler brick work, iron water tanks, beam scale and weights, bench vices, and things appertaining thereto, now lying at the premises at Lower Duncan-road. If the whole of the Flower Mill Machinery, &c., be not not sold in one lot the same will be sold in separate lots.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following property, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortagors, Ramabai, widow of Baboo Naik, deceased, and her son, Gajanan Baboo—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Borebhat-street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement (133) one hundred and thirty-three square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 458, and the land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 679, and bounded on the east by the house of Manock Crushnajee, on the west by the property of the late Madan Jagonath Joshey, on the north by the passage leading to Borebhat lane, and on the south by the oart of Trimbuck Raghoba Shet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, attorneys to the mortgagee, at their office No. 19, Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office at No. 4, Forbes and Medows-street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNIG AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Van der Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December, 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on the 25th, 27th, 28th, and 29th days of September, instant, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract.

On SATURDAY, the 25th September.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Baloo, and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcurn Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On MONDAY, the 27th September.

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage and bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Narayen Daboolkar road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the said Narayen Daboolkar road, on or towards the west by the sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and on or towards the south by a passage and well, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93 and new No. 16,414, and old survey No. 8-29 and new survey No. 7231, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3,350 and street No. 15, and the said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of C. A. Winter, Esquire, Solicitor, and are now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, as a monthly tenant.

On TUESDAY, the 28th September.

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuge or bungalow and houses, stable and premises standing thereon situate at Malabar Hill, in the island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayan Daboolkar road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 90 and new No. 16,410 and old survey No. 5-29 and new survey No. 7,230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3,349, and street No. 13, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Naryan Daboolkar road, on or towards the west by seashore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7,764 square yards or thereabouts.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

All that messuages or dwelling houses standing on the fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, ward No. 3,421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3,422, street No. 9, ward No. 3,423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3,424, street No. 16, ward No. 3,425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Allo, Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora street, on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community, and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or there abouts all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants. For further particulars and conditions sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinsahw, attorneys for the receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTOR'S STREET.

Asmaboo ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Jeewabai Goolam Hoosein, and others ....Defendants.

Under directions from the Receiver in this suit, and pursuant to a judge's order dated the 19th day of July, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1886, sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m., on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the fort of Bombay, at Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 94, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,758, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, on or towards the south by the moiety of a gully, and moiety belonging to Hyderally Moola Adumjee, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and the said premises fronting on the western side of the Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, and formerly and are now occupied solely by the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors, at their office, Rampart-row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Mody Bay.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that four-storeyed messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the piece or parcel of land situate in the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by Vingoria street, on or towards the south by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees, on or towards the east by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by Frere Road, which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,480 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, table and hanging Hink's patent duplex kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of C. F. CHANCE, Esq. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, salver, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plan and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb-waiter, whatnot, mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, side oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm and drawing-room chairs conversation and half backed couches, centre ottoman, chiffoniers, fancy corner whatnots, handsome Japanese and glass flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, rich Persian carpets, handsome iron four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing glasses, clothes press, wardrobe in two pieces with, mirror bath tubs, commodes, meatsafe, &c.

The property is on view.

By the directions of Mr. F. H. De Britto, the Official Liquidator of Collett and Co., Limited, (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Grant Road, No. 1, otherwise called Chikalwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all the right, title, and interest of the said Collett and Co., Limited, as lessees for a period of 10 years from the 15th day of June, 1885, with power to extend the same under an agreement of lease, dated the 11th day of June, 1885, in all that piece of fazandari land held by the fazandar, Mr. Shapoorjee Jiwajee Bottlewala, together with the stables, out-houses, fruit trees, shrubs and plants standing and growing thereon, situate at Grant Road, No. 1, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,993 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said fazandar under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, partly belonging to Mr. Lakhpura Jaspura, and partly to Mr. Vandrawandas Jumnadas, on or towards the north by the property of the said Mr. Vandrawandas Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Dinsha Manekjee Petit, together with a bungalow built thereon by the said Company, which said bungalow, stable and out-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, and are now in the possession of the said Collett & Co., Limited, and also the Flour Mill with all its machinery, plant, and stock of the said Company lying on the said premises.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned, as well as to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, attorney to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, to close on account of liquidation. On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed by the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodger, Warburton and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, the following very superior wines :—

The same comprises a quantity of St. Emilion, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Lafite Claret in quarts and pints, bottled in Bordeaux, also Haut Sauterne, Volnay and Chambertin, Red Burgundy, Mearsault Carte Noire Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Barsac, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

N.B.—Samples may be tested at our rooms on the day of sale.

Under instructions from the trustees of the "Coleman's Family Hotel," Messrs BENNETT and Co, will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., sell by Public, Auction at the Apollo House, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved hotel furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," firstrate oleographs, flower vases, a large size cooking stove, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1886.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, Limited. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the RATE of RUPEES FOUR per share will be payable at No. 32, Meadow Street, on and after this date to shareholders whose names are on the register, on surrender of the share certificates for cancellation.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator,
Bombay Brick & Tile Factory, Ld., in Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th September 1886.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 17-8 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1886 will be paid to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register THIS DAY, on and after Monday, the 13th current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 4th September 1886.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 1 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase, whether in one lot or separate, of the cotton presses belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Akola and Ahmednuggur.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1886.

The shareholders and proprietors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p., HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1886, at 3-30 p. m., at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the two half-yearly Audited Accounts and Balance Sheets respectively, ending 31st December, 1885, and 30th June, 1886, and the Director's Report for the whole period.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., at their rooms, a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows :—

1 Walnut, French-polished, highly-finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord over string.

1 Upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.

1 Walnut, French-polished, highly-finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.

1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. „ no „
2 Do. Do. Dulcet organs, American style, with knee swell, a very mellow-toned instrument, especially adapted for singing.

The above instruments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Sons, of London.

The instruments are on view.

The property of another gentleman.

1 second hand 7 stops harmonium by Galante Vasseur & Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
„ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 „ dyed shirtings.
5 cases of 5 doz very light American oakwood folding deck chairs.

1 second hand chronometer, diamond-jewelled, by Parkinson and Frodsham, London, in case.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining, writing, washhand and dressing tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, hatstand, chest-of-drawers, wardrobe, sideboard, iron bedstead, easy chairs, teapoys, &c.

A number of medical books and veterinary surgeon's instruments.

Also 10 cases large nickel silver 30 hours time-pieces, with and without alarms.

By order of Hajee Essack Soap & Sons and on account of the concerned—

One case white handkerchieves.
One „ Flowered shawls.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Essoofally Sullamanjee, needle merchant.

P P O in triangle—100-101—2 cases needles ex s.s. Arabia.

AT 2 P.M.

One strong office shigram.
One strong second-hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

200 superior 1st class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

100 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 95 Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c, the property of A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

The property of another gentleman.

1 Bareilly cart, brown leather harness in good order and grey Arab horse, which goes in saddle and harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW KAZI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam MohideenCashmeree.

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at new Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 174 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 929, new No. 8,097, old survey No. 1,864, and new survey No. 833, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 182 and 184.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchunder, Gujanan Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on the 30th day of September, 1886, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, for pension and tax under No. 396, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1,160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly, and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balsett, and the property of Moroba Sewjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchander Narayen, and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tuakurdas, Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart-row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 28th day of August, 1886.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th September, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..................................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 1 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	50 0	53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	45 0	48 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	46 0	46 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen		
Goldlack, extra.........................	44 0	47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	
Leibfraumilch	21 0	24 0
Steinwein	21 0	
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	21 0	
Bernecastler-Rosenberg	18 0	21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	25 0	28 0
Steinberger	28 0	31 0
Scharzhofberger	33 0	36 0
Johannisberger	35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.
Sauterne .... Rs. 18 0

PORTWINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.	
Good old red Port	Rs. 18 0
Fine	22 0
Very fine	28 0
Most particular reserved old red Port.	38 0

CLARETS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	10 8	
Chateau de Franda	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	
Les Cassons	15 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	16 0	
Chateau Leoville	19 0	
Chateau La Roc St. Estephe	21 0	
Chateau Lafitte	27 0	
Chateau Manvesin	24 0	
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
Haut Canon	15 0	17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	23 0	25 0
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	
Chateau Romer	20 0	
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlovitz	18 0	

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne } Star }	24 0
Red Bars } Span }	24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules ..	28 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ..	29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	8 4
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	
Hamburger Export Beer	5 8	
Bavarian Export Beer	6 0	[illegible]
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	5 4	
Pilsener Beer	6 0	[illegible]
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 4	

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 35 0	
Vin Marasque „ 21 Bottles	40 0	
	per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	22 0
Superior Vermouth	19 0	
Finest do	22 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29 lbs.	1 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs	2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Do. do. do.	2 lbs.	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality...	2 lbs.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus..................................	Rs. 1 12	0 [illegible]
Cellery		0 9
French Beans		0 9
Young Cut Beans		0 9
Smoked Sausages		0 9
Small Sausages		0 9
Pease for Soup		0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled do	2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	1 lbs.	0 8
do.	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	1 lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution. In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rocke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours, and is a perfect medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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THE ASIATIC S

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th:—Shahzada (s), from Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Bangalore (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Aston Hall (s), Kurrachee; Lord Lansdowne (s), Malta and Dunkirk; and Mobile (s), Persian Gulf.

B. B. and Central India Railway.—The increase in Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st August 1886 was 232,947 maunds, and in money Rs. 59,112.

A Dishonest Servant.—Curreem Boolla, a servant to Joomal Ghiga, the proprietor of a press, residing at Champa Gully was, on Saturday, convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing several pieces of sheeting cloth and eleven dhoters of the collective value of Rs. 35, the property of his master. He was sentenced to four month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Juvenile Thief.—A native Christian lad, an orphan, aged 9 years, named Francis, was, on Saturday, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver waist chain valued Rs. 6, from the person of a little girl named Magdalene Vaz, aged 3 years, while playing about in the public street in front of her parents' house at Mazagon. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Theft of a Clock.—Gunput Nana was, on Saturday, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a brass clock valued Rs. 4, the property of Chundree, woman, from her residence at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the 5th instant. The accused, after stealing the clock, pledged the same with a marwaree, from whence it was recovered by the police. The accused, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Abdoola Ebrahim was, on Saturday, convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a box containing cash, bone buttons, a leather purse, a brass chain, &c., of the value of Rs. 9-15-4, the property of Jan Mahomed from his residence at Pydhownee on that morning at 3 o'clock. The accused was arrested while making his exit from the house with the stolen property in his possession, and handed over to the police. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opened on Saturday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury:—

OLD OFFENDERS.

Jaffer Allabux, a very old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a book from a dwelling house, and admitted a previous conviction of theft. He prayed for mercy and asked to be allowed to see his sister, who is at present in his native country, before sentence was passed upon him. His Lordship said the prisoner appeared to have been convicted a good many times of the offences of theft and house-breaking; and was in 1868 sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. It was quite clear he was one of those persons who lived by stealing other people's property. The intention of the Legislature was that offenders like the prisoner should receive severe punishment. His previous conviction did not appear to have reformed him; and his Lordship accordingly sentenced him to transportation for eight years.

Hoosein Ali, *alias* Hoosein Ali Shaik Ahmed, pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house, and admitted having been sentenced in 1876 to seven years' imprisonment. He had also been sentenced to a year's imprisonment later on. His Lordship remarked that prisoner had been convicted eight or nine times, and as an old offender was liable to severe punishment, which was that he be transported for eight years.

EXTORTION BY RAILWAY POLICEMEN.

Jugmohansing Doorgasing, Sakharam Arjoon, and Hyder Sooleman, police constables employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, were charged—the first prisoner with extortion and attempting to commit extortion, the second with abetment of the offence of extortion, and the third with abetment and also with an attempt to commit extortion. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell for the prisoner.

Mr. Russell asked for a jury the majority of whom were not Europeans or Americans.

Mr. Anderson remarked that one of the jurors, Mr. Charles J. Hormusjee, who was dressed as a European, was a native; and that there was already a majority of natives on the jury.

Mr. Russell (to Mr. Hormusjee, juror)—To what nationality do you belong?

Mr. Hormusjee: I am a Protestant.

Mr. Russell: This gentleman does not call himself a Parsee: he is a Christian.

The Judge: Do you call yourself a European or American?

Mr. Hormusjee: My father was a Parsee, who became a Christian when he was fifteen years of age. He called himself a Protestant.

The jury were then sworn, and the trial proceeded.

Mr. Anderson briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The complainant, Murree Jowjee, was a hamal in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and it was his duty to go between 7 and 8 p.m., every day by the empty mail-train from the Grant Road to the Colaba station, and return to Grant Road, where he usually got out. This was, the learned counsel remarked, an important case, because it was necessary that the member of the police force, whether of the railway or the town police, should be above suspicion; and when charges similar to this were brought home to them, that they should be severely punished. On the evening of the 1st July last, the complainant as usual travelled by the empty mail-train to Colaba and returned to Grant Road where he got out about 8 p.m. He was then on his way to his house near the Falkland Road, where there is a level acrossing a gate, and a chowkey where the Railway Company kept a number of policemen to regulate the traffic. The first two prisoners were posted to look after the gate, while the third, who was off duty, was asleep. The complainant, being a railway *employé*, was in the habit of going to his house, situated at a short distance from the chowkey, along the railway line. He was on bad terms with the first prisoner, with whom he seemed to have some words about his going that way. Complainant had said he was an employé of the Company, and not a thief, and there could be no objection to his going that way. The first prisoner responded to him—"Oh, you are not a thief we will see about that presently." Complainant them went home; but scarcely had he washed his hands and feet when the first two prisoners came there. The first entered the house and pulled out a large rough plank, which was one of several used as a sort of a temporary partition in the house by the owner of the house. The first prisoner then took complainant to the chowkey, where the third prisoner had got up from his sleep and took a part with the other two in the transaction. The first prisoner pointed out two other pieces of timber which were lying in the chowky and told complainant to take them up along with the one which had been brought from his house to the havildar. The complainant at once saw the trap which had been prepared for him. He was to be accused of the theft of those three planks, and was to be placed before the havildar. The two pieces of timber lying at the chowky formed part of a consignment belonging to Messrs. Wallace and Company, and were stamped W. and C.; while the third plank would be proved as belonging to the owner of complainant's house. Prisoners detained complainant till a late hour, and the first prisoner asked him to pay Rs. 50 to get out of the predicament. Finally Rs. 30 were agreed upon; and the complainant called his wife, who had followed him and was sitting near the chowky. He told her to go and call Limba, a neighbour, whom he wanted to raise some money for him. When Limba came, complainant took two ornaments off his hands, and three bangles from his wife's wrists, and requested him to get his (Limba's) wife also to give up her nose ring, and with all those ornaments to go to a Marwaree shroff and raise Rs. 30. Limba's wife, Rukmee, gave up her nose ring; and then, three of them, Rukmee, Limba, and Sakoo, complainant'swife, went to a Marwaree about 10 or 11 p. m. and raised the required Rs. 30. They returned with the money which they handed to the first prisoner at the chowky. After they had left, the first prisoner asked the complainant to wait a little longer, and so detaining him there, asked him for a further ransom of ten rupees, or at least five rupees. Complainant agreed to raise a further sum of five rupees, and he was allowed to go in company of one Nana, a porter. They went off with some other ornaments to the same Marwaree about 1 or 2 a.m. to rrise the further sum of five fupees. They returned with the money and would have handed it to prisoners but for the havildar, who had just then come to the chowky. Complainant was then handed over to the havildar as having stolen the planks which were lying in the chowky, and he was detained by him till daybreak. In the morning complainant was taken before the head constable, Shaik Hoosein, to whom the prisoners made a clean break of all that had happened. The complainant had no opportunity whatever of communicating with the several persons who had been instrumental in raising and paying the money to the prisoners; and the corroboration of the elaborate statement made by him, as also the receipts obtained that night from the Marwaree, were a sufficient guarantee of the truth of what he said. Complainant was placed before a magistrate, but was at once discharged. The improbability of the story told by the prisoners at the complainant's trial was enough to condemn it.

The complainant, and his wife were examined; and the court then adjourned till this (Monday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate.

THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

The following is the full text of the speech of Mr. R. N. G. Ranade, who, in proposing a vote of thanks, observed:—

On behalf of the Council of the High School, and of the native community generally, I beg to offer our hearty and most grateful thanks to your Excellency and Lady Reay, and the other guests of this evening, for your presence here on this occasion, and your consenting to distribute the prizes to the girls of our High School. I beg to assure your Excellency that this vote of thanks is not the formal and inevitable conclusion, which it too often is of every public meeting. The last year has been to us all a year of great trials and difficulties, and the measure of our thankfulness is proportionate to our sense of those trials and difficulties, which with the official as well as the personal support of your Excellency's Government, we have been able to surmount. Our first trial was represented by the loss we all sustained in the death of our President, the late Regent of Kolhapur. I am glad to be able to announce to the meeting that our negotiations to find a fit successor have been so far successful, that H. H. the Maharaja of Indore has graciously consented to be the new President of the school Council. As a natural leader of our community, as the heir to a great name and greater traditions, as himself endowed with great powers, we hope that under its new President, the Council of this school will soon find that its hands have been greatly strengthened by the Maharaja's highly valued support. Our next trial was represented by the specially auspicious character of the last year for the celebration of marriages. I confess that we apprehended a most serious loss of numbers in consequence, but at the end of the year the school has stood the trial remarkably well, and all cause for anxiety on this head has been for the time removed. Our third difficulty was represented by the tide of fanatic opposition and scoffing indifference, which some persons have taken pleasure in invoking to their aid. An attempt has been made in several quarters to misrepresent the aims of this Institution and the views on social reform advocated by those who take interest in these matters, but I never set much value on their attempts to create pains and to excite popular passions. No reasonable cause for feeling any the least apprehension about the probable and present intentions of Government existed, and I feel certain that the artificial feeling of panic will soon subside. The singularly clear and statesmanlike pronouncement which your Excellency has been able to make on this occasion will set this matter at rest. The cordial response which the leading native gentlemen gladly have given to our invitation to-day, and the large gathering of so many European and native friends of the cause furnishes a spectacle which I regard as the best, because it is a silent answer to all those who would try to create an impression that this and other movements intended to elevate the status of our women, and mollify and harmonize the family life by refined and pure influences meet with no support from the respectable classes of our community. Above all there is one source of strength, the value of which I cannot but insist on this occasion. A movement which might be said to be the most distinguishing feature of the last ten years' work, and in one the benevolent and catholic spirit of which has not been surpassed, has been inaugurated under the highest auspices, and has already taken a strong hold upon all classes of the population. I refer of course to this movement for the promotion of female medical relief and instruction in connection with which so many meetings have been held in all parts of the country. I have been for the past five months travelling through the great cities of these administrations, and conversing with people of all sorts and conditions of life, and I can certify that there is but one feeling of the deepest gratitude and warmest wishes for the success of this movement. I need hardly say that not only for its direct benefits but also for its medical stimulus to the development of the sense of freedom as providing an honourable and helpful career to those who care to devote themselves to these higher studies, the success of the movement thus set on foot in all parts of the country is a matter of the highest concern to us all. Female medical instruction can never be really valuable so long as the female students are not thoroughly grounded in their vernaculars, know English sufficiently to read standard medical works, and have also a passable knowledge of Sanscrit to understand the native systems. As helpful feeders to the general movement, institutions like our school in Poona, and those which have been started at Kolhapur, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad and Bombay, are of the highest value, and the interests of the two movements for the general and special education of women are indissolubly bound together. This source of strength is my strongest ground for confidence in the ultimate success of our efforts. Throughout our trials and difficulties, your Excellency's Government have invariably extended your support in a spirit of a Governor's appreciation of our difficulties. The presence of your Excellency and Lady Reay on this occasion attests to the fact that our work has met with your Excellency's personal approval. We hope in the more memorable future, we shall be enabled to deserve the continuance of the same appreciation and helpful countenance.

HIGH COURT.—September 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mirzoolfikar Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumisa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

For hearing the preliminary issue.

102-86—Payne, G and S.—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

342-85—Wadia and G—Dewji Ellapa vs Yenkoo Balloo and others—Macfarlane and E, Thakurdas, D and C, and Payne, G and S.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

286-85—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper)—Nanabhai Ramchundra vs Pandurung Hurrichundra and another—In person.

For Consent Decree.

216-84—M H Khan—Chatoorbhooj Ludha and another vs Cursondas Ludha—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.

313-85—Macfarlane and E—Gokaldas Valabhdas and others vs Rajabally Ally Raja and another—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

306-85—In person—Ajee Assam vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

271-82—Tobin and R—Chowa Kara Killote Coonji, &c, vs Ruttonji Nusserwanji Woonwalla—Bomanji and H.

119-84—Tyabji and D—Sajoo Assur vs Gungadas Jumnadas, &c.—B and B, and L S F and N.

290-85—J C Cama—Parwatibai vs Harry Babaji and another—T H Pearse.

236-85—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Janardhen Dhondooba—In person.

328-83—Macfarlane and E—Joomabhoy Lallji vs Nawazbai and another—Pestonji and R.

226-84—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Ebrahimji and others vs Cadarbhoy Currimbhoy and others—N and H, and W and G.

325-85—Jefferson, B and D—Canji Meghji vs Cursondas Cutchra—In person.

299-85—M H Khan—Rooder Jewan vs. Doolut Hurry—In person.

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday last, the 6th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Mrs. John Hay Grant, Captain H. G. E. Swayne, R.E., Mr. K. D. Ghandy, and Mr. S. K. Kambata.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections during the past month:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A quantity of Butterflies.	From the Punjab	Major J. W. Yerbury, R. A.
6 Species of Corals.	From the Merqui Archipelago.	Mr. F. J. Daley.
1 Crocodile's Skull.	Crocodilus palustris.	Do.
Eggs of Monitor ...	Varanus microlepis.	Do.
A quantity of Corallines.	....	Do.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus quincunciatus.	Mr. F. R. A. Montgomery
A quantity of Bats	From Oorun.	Mr. E. H. Aitken.
14 Snakes	From Saugor, C. P.	Mr. H. E. Barnes.
Nest and Eggs of the White-Eyed Teal.	From Poona	Mr. R. C Wroughton.
A quantity of Sponges, Corallines, Crustaceans, Sea Snakes, Fish and other Marine Animals.	From the Persian Gulf.	Capt. E. Bishop.
1 Tree Cat	Paradoxurus musanga.	Mr. J. A. Simpson.
1 Crested Hawk Eagle.	Spilornis cheela.	Mr. H. Littledale.
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Col. Portman.
22 Birds' Eggs	From Ahmedabad.	Capt. F. B. Peile.
1 Markhor's Head.	Capra megaceros	Do.
1 Oorial's Head......	Ovis cycloceros...	Do.
1 Jungle Cat's Skin	Felis chaus	Do.
7 Rats	From Surat	Mr. F. Gleadow.
18 Lizards	Do.	Do.
3 Snakes (alive) ...	Do.	Do.
6 Rats	Do.	Do.
A quantity of Insects.	Do.	Do.
A quantity of Crustaceans.	Do.	Do.
1 Lizard	Eublepharis hardwickii.	Mr. W. Willard.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus punctulatus.	Mr. W. F. Sinclair C. B.
A quantity of Fish and Marine specimens.	From Alibag	Do.
1 Dolphin's Skull...	Delphinus plumbeus.	Do.
A quantity of Turtles' Eggs.	From Alibag ...	Do.
A quantity of Sea Shells.	Do. ...	Do.
1 Porpoise, with 2 young ones.	Neomeris kurrachiensis.	Do.
1 Sea Turtle (alive).	Covered with Acorn Barnacles.	Do.
A beautifully stuffed specimen of the Duck-billed Platypus.	From Tasmania..	Mr. E. M. Walton.
1 Stripe-necked Mongoose.	Herpestes Vitticollis.	Mr. N. S. Symons.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Captain Becher, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, Mr. Mitarachi, Mrs. Owen Dunn, Mr. Forrest, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Major Morse, Mr. H. Bromley, Mr. C. P. Lynch, Mr. H. Wise, and Mr. Krishnarao V. Ranjit.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XIX., Part III.
Insects of India (E. Donovan), by Mr. W. Shipp.
Foreign Butterflies, by Mr. W. Shipp.
Foreign Moths, by Mr. W. Shipp.
Reptiles of Sind (J. Murray), by the author.
Transactions of the N. S. Wales Linnean Society. Vol. I., Part I.
Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 103 and 104., from W. H. Littledale.

Mr. E. L. Barton exhibited one Tiger's head and two Panthers' heads, mounted by himself.

The following Papers were then read:—

A Matheran Seed Traveller, by Dr. D. Macdonald.
Links in the Mammalian Chain, by Mr. R. A. Sterndale.
Pollen Grains, by Dr. Kirtikar.

A MATHERAN SEED TRAVELLER.

Dr. D. MacDonald said:—"Members of the Natural History Society who have visited Matheran in the hot weather may have noticed seeds with a beautiful crown of spreading hairs—termed *pappus* or *coma* by botanists—carried by the wind, sometimes along the ground, sometimes high in the air. On account of their buoyancy these wind-wafted seeds are often carried to considerable distances from the parent plant. Several kinds of plants on the summit or sides of Matheran Hill produce comose seeds, but perhaps the seeds of which I now show some specimens are the most beautiful. When I first saw these seeds in May of this year, I could not determine their botanical origin, even approximately; but when the then Superintendent of Matheran, Dr. MacDougall, kindly obtained for me some of the leaves of the plant, as well as a few of the maturing fruits, I was able to refer the plant to one of two very closely allied Natural Orders or Families—the *Apocynaceæ*, or Dogbane Order, to which plants so familiar in Bombay as the Allamanda, the Tabernamontana, Vinca Rosea, Nerium Oleander, Beaumontea Grandiflora, and others belong; or the *Asclepiadaceæ* or Milkweed Order, of which the Asclepias Curassavica, the Stephanotis, and the Hoya Carnosa or Wax Plant are well known in Bombay. These two Orders are very closely allied, and were at one time grouped together under the name Apocynaceæ. The two are now separated, the distinguishing characters of the Asclepiadaceæ being—(1) the *stigma*, which has five rounded angles provided with either cartilaginous corpuscles, or a gland which retains the pollen masses; the stalk or *caudicle* of the pollen masses being attached in this way to the stigma, and (2) the peculiar *pollinia*, or pollen masses, which are developed by the stamens, instead of the ordinary pollen grains produced by the stamens in the Order Apocynaceæ. In the Asclepiads, when the pollen masses adhere to the stigma, the pollen cells simply push the pollen tubes into the lateral and inferior stigmatic surfaces and thus self-fertilization is effected." Dr. MacDonald then contrasted the pollen masses found in the Natural Order *Asclepiadaceæ* with those in the Order *Orchidaceæ*, or Orchid Family, in which the pollen masses possess a viscid gland at the base of the stalk or caudicle. This, however, was not intended as a means of retaining the pollen masses in the flower in which it was produced, but rather as a means of being carried away to other flowers, as it adhered readily to anything with which it came in contact. As insects were frequent visitors, especially bees and moths, they were often the agents in effecting the cross-fertilization which is the rule in this Order. Pollen masses from the two Orders were shown under microscopes. Returning again to the comose seed, Dr. MacDonald stated that he had identified the plant as the *Anodendron paniculatum* of Dalzell and Gibson's *Bombay Flora*, or the *Gymnema Nepalense* of Hooker's *Flora of British India*, the native name being *Lamtani*.

The identification of this plant illustrated the great value of the natural system of classification as compared with the artificial or Linnæan system. The small twig, with its milky juice, the leaves, and the fruit, containing the comose seeds, supplied data sufficient to make it certain that the plant belonged to one of two Orders; and this without the flower, without which any one working on the Linnæan system could not take a single step, as the whole system was based on the parts of the flower.

Dr. MacDonald then pointed out that the stalk of the fruit turned back on itself so as to make the face or side on which it opens turn downwards. As the fruit matures the seeds become loose in the fruit, and when it splits open, as the seeds fall out the wind expands the crown of hairs, and they are thus launched on their voyage of life. The comose crowns, acting as parachutes to prevent the seeds falling at once to the ground, after a time very readily separate, leaving the seeds to germinate where they fall when the rains come.

Before comcluding, Dr. MacDonald recommended members who might be interested in the wonderful examples of adaptations of means to an end which occur so frequently in plants, to read such books as Sir John Lubbock's recent volume—one of the Nature Series—entitled *Flowers Fruits, and Leaves.* Although dealing almost exclusively with English plants, any one reading such a book might learn to regard the plants they saw, even in their own compounds, with more interest than hitherto.

LINKS IN THE MAMMALIAN CHAIN.

Mr. Sterndale then read a paper on some links in the Mammalian Chain, illustrated by drawings. He said: It is common enough to talk of the Animal kingdom as one great chain—and so it is—link is hooked on to link, till we find that we are at last the ten billionth cousin of the cabbage we are eating, and so our consciences accuse us of practising homœopathic cannibalism! You may think this is exaggeration, but look at the *Campanularia*, of which I give here a magnified sketch; it looks like a plant, it has buds and flowers, and is propagated, we may say, by cuttings, but it is an animal—a Zoophyte—yet how little removed is it in its life from the *Drosera rotundifolia*, the Sundew, and other carnivorous plants, which with surprising life-like attributes not only catch flies and other insects, but hold them till partly digested.

These are links which carry us on to our cousin the cabbage, but I do not intend to trace out the pedigree so far. Our time would not permit of such extensive research, so I propose only to give a few of the most curious links in the chain as far as the mammals go. The missing link of course we have not found yet, nor shall we ever find it, for the impassable gulf of intellect separates the brute from man, and no monkey that ever was created will bridge over the gap; but the barrier of intellect does not operate between ordinary mammals. There have been from time to time abnormal creatures brought forward as missing links, but they have always been human beings with only some monkey-like resemblances.

Of all those I have seen, the best was a little girl, exhibited about three years ago in London, called *Krao*, or the Missing Link. She was without doubt an ordinary child, very hairy, of the same type as the Burmese family lately exhibited here; in fact, she came from the same part of the world, not from Burma, but from the adjacent kingdom of Siam. The points dwelt upon were her hairiness, flexibility of her joints—she could lay her fingers back till they touched her fore arm—a habit she had of stuffing things into her cheek pouches, and last but not least, the way in which the hair on her fore arms turned upwards as in the monkeys, and not downwards as in men. I looked well at the child, who seemed about six or seven years of age, and found that she was an ordinary human being, a little more hairy than usual, the flexibility of her hands was merely a matter of training, as also was the habit she had of stuffing her cheeks with grapes, &c. The direction of the hair on her arms was curious, but not in itself sufficient to establish her claim as a link; so we start from the monkeys. The link between these and the insectivorous animals lies in the Lemurs, which retaining the four hands and some of the anatomical peculiarities of the monkeys, in form and face approximate the carnivorous animals. I have here a living specimen of the Mungose Lemur.

Then from these we go on to the Bats. I am not sure that we are anatomically correct in this link, but no other position could be assigned to the flying lemur or *Galeopithicus*.

The *Galeopithicus Volans*, of which I have here a rough sketch, is either a link between the lemurs and the bats, or the bats and the insectivora. Naturalists differ on this point. From certain structural peculiarities, I incline to place them before the bats, especially as they are vegetivorous, and therefore should lead on from the lemurs to the frugivorous bats, and not be placed between the insect-eating bats and the insectivora. The animal itself is somewhat like a lemur, but between its limbs it has a membrane exactly like that of the flying squirrel, which I here show you, only that it has this membrane continued round between the hind legs and including the tail as have some genera of bats, and it is supposed from observations made of its flight that this arrangement enables it to steer itself in its course from tree to tree. In the numerous families of the Order Insectivora there are many curious links, but I have not time to-night to go into them. Anatomically, we must carry on the Insectivora into Carnivora, but taking merely external resemblances we find much more affinity with the Rodents. Mice and rats are reproduced in shrews, the squirrels are externally like the tupaia. The porcupines have their counterparts in the hedgehogs, and the jerboas in the jumping shrews. A curious instance of similarity is to be found in the squirrels and tupaia. This latter animal is a tree shrew with a long bushy tail, and when it was first discovered it was considered to be a squirrel till dissection proved to be an insectivore. There was subsequently found in the Malayan Peninsula, and I have seen one specimen from Burma, a long-nosed squirrel, *Rhinosciurus tupaoides* which closely resembles the Tupaia.

However, I will bring home to you a still more familiar example in the case of the so-called musk rat—that most maligned and persecuted little creature, which I always encourage in my house, whilst other people destroy it wherever it is found. This miscalled rat is a true shrew utterly incapable of gnawing a hole through a door or a box, and therefore much mischief done by true rats, is wrongfully laid to its charge; it comes into your houses for an object which should gain it thanks and protection, and not the violent death it usually meets, it comes to destroy cockroaches, centipedes, scorpions, and other creeping horrors, and its only offensiveness lies in its powerful odour, which, however, it only emits when frightened or hurt. I have let one run quietly *five* times over a clean pocket hankerchief without any smell being perceptible afterwards, and the old story of its tainting bottles of beer and wine by simply running ever them is a myth. In the old days, when beer and wine were bottled largely in this country, muskratty liquor was common. The bottles were not properly cleaned; but how seldom do you now hear of the complaint; it is one of the old Anglo-Indian stories on a par with the cobra in each boot and a scorpion in every keyhole, to say nothing of tigers sitting and licking their lips in the back verandah waiting for the baby? I have had tame musk-rats and found them smell less than other pets, certainly not so bad as hedgehogs. At Nagpore a wild one would come out at my call and take grasshoppers from my fingers.

The most interesting links in the carnivora are those between the cat and dog. The best known is that of the cheeta of which I have got here a rough sketch, but he is a true cat, his dentition and internal anatomy is strictly feline, though his claws are not retractile and his form is somewhat dog-like, with long legs and thin body, so he can hardly be called a link. We must go from the cats to the civets and then on from the civets to dogs. There is a curious animal in Madagascar called the *Cryptoprocta ferox* which is a perfect link between the cats and the civets. It is semi-plantigrade, keeping a large portion of the sole of the foot to the ground and not walking on the tips of its toes like the cats, yet it possesses retractile claws. The skull partakes of the characterestics of both families, and the teeth differ only from the cats in having one more premolar. It is a very savage little creature, moscular and active, and so was appropriately termed *ferox*. The civets are connected with the hyæna by the aard-wolf, a south African animal about the size of a jackall, and in general appearance like a young striped Hyæna. It is called *aard* or *earth* wolf from its habit of burrowing in the ground. The hyænas again are linked on to the dogs by the *Lycaon* or Cape hunting dog, or hyæna-dog. Here is a rough sketch of one which shews the likeness to both families, the skull is dog-like, but the animal has only four toes on each forefoot instead of five.

We come now to the bear family, and we must go back to the cats for a link. No two animals could be more dissimilar than the cat and the bear. Not only are there internal anatomical, differences but externally they are unlike; the one is light and springy in action, the other heavy and shuffling. The tiger, which is the type of all cats, has but a few sharp cutting teeth which work on each other like a pair of scissor. The bear has more molars, and these with flat crowns which enable him to grind his food instead of chopping it. The tiger steps lightly on the tips of his toes, with his heel well raised. The bear puts the sole of his foot down flat on the ground. I show you here skeletons of the two animals which will explain what I mean. Now to link the bears with the cats comes a little animal which I have seen in Darjeeling called, the *wah* or Panda. *Ailurus fulgens*, the red bear-cat. It is cat-like in appearance and has semi-retractile claws, but anatomically it is a bear. A larger animal has been found in Eastern Tibet by the Abbe David, and has been called the *Ailuropus*. Only one of these curious creatures has been discovered and it is still more a link between cat and bear then the other. The *Ailuropus melanoleucos* is about four to five feet in length, the specimen secured measured 4'-10." It is bear-like, as you will see from the rough sketch but it is only semi-plantigrade, and its skull exhibits both feline and ursine characteristics; its dentition is feline as regards the premolars, but the true molars are ursine.

The skull has also a considerable elevation of the occipital crest and the zygomatic arches are enormous, more so than in any other carnivorous animal, both these are decidedly feline as you will observe on looking at these skulls of tiger and bear.

The racoons and the glutton link the bears on to the badgers and weasels, and so on to the others and sea-otters, and from the last we come to the marine carnivora the walruses and seals. The sea-otter though not reckoned among the marine carnivora is quite as amphibious as a seal; it is seldom seen on land though it keeps close in shore. It has a curious way of floating on its back and can sleep in that position, and the females do so, holding their little ones between their paws.

From these animals we begin to link on towards the whales.

The outward form begins to be fish-like, through the skeleton internally preserves it mammalian character in full, but the hands and feet lose their grasping powers, and being enclosed in fingerless gloves and stockings, as it were, become mere paddles for swimming. Nothing can be more awkward than a seal or walrus on dry land, yet how graceful in the water. The transition from a seal to a whale or a porpoise is easy to be understood, and here is an argument against the development theory, which is generally understood to be a progression from a lower to a higher standard. If such transitions take place at all it would be reasonable to suppose that the porpoise evolved from the seal, for it is not in the fitness of things for a whale or a porpoise to go flopping about on dry rocks till the friction produced legs, whereas we all know that the permanent disuse of any member will lead to its deterioration, and therefore if we are to have an evolution theory at all, let us suppose that seals took to remaining in the water so long that having no use for legs they left them off. In the cetaceans the upper portion of the skeleton returns the normal mammalian form, but the rest is merely a vertebral column, the hind legs disappear entirely, although the rudiments of small pelvic bones are to be found embedded in the flesh, like the clavicles of the tiger,—useless save as a clue.

Now I have taken up my full share of your time, and have but half gone through my subject. The links between the Rodents, Proboscidea, Unguluta and Ruminantia must remain over for some future occasion if the subject be deemed of sufficient interest to call for more of it.

POLLEN GRAINS.

Dr. Kirtikar exhibited under the microscope the pollen grains of the Rose, Hibiscus, Canna Indica, Calotropis Gigans, Calophyllum Inophyllum, Pandanus Odoratissimus, Amaryllis, Garuga pinnata, &c., and went on to explain what pollen was. He said it was commonly a yellow powder sometimes gritty, often impalpable, and was the product of the male portion of the reproductive organs of flowering plants or phanerogams called stamens. It formed an essential element in the process of fertilization or impregnation of the ovule. The pollen of the male organs or stamens and the ovule of the female organs or pistil by themselves, i.e., alone and untouched or unaffected by each other were powerless in the propagation of the species to which they belonged. The pollen had to come into contact either directly or indirectly with the ovule. Directly by falling on the ovule itself or on the stigma, passing thence through the style or channel-prolongation of the ovary; and indirectly by being carried from stamens to stigma, from flower to flower, by the busy bee, and brilliantly coloured butterflies and moths, or by simple currents of air, winds and storms. Mr. Blockley's researches have shown that Hay fever was caused by the migration of pollen grains of grasses, lilies, roses, and other plants. Professor Otto Thome of Cologne, the lecturer said had stated that in forests consisting of those trees which bore catkins immense clouds of pollen were seen floating in air, at the time of pollination, which were sometimes carried to the earth by showers of rain and there formed the so-called *sulphur rain*. Special contrivances, Dr. Kirtikar said, existed in water-plants for the utilization of pollen grains. Submerged plants always threw their flower stalks above the surface of water as in Trapa Sagitta, and water lily. Vallisneria Spiralis, however, had a remarkable mode of fecundation. The male flowers containing the pollen were seated on very short pedicels at the base of the leaves often several feet below the surface of the water. The female flowers on the contrary had very long pedicels, which at a particular time became greatly elongated and raised the flower to the surface of the water. The male flowers next became detached from their pedicels, rose to the surface, were floated among the female flowers and thus fertilized the ovule. After this had been accomplished, and this is the most remarkable part of the whole process, the female flower coiled up spirally and the fruit ripened beneath the water. The subject of cross festilization which Darwin had so ably followed the lecturer said was a study by itself vast and interesting, whereby crossing between different flowers of the same plant or between flowers on different plants of the same species was explained.

Pollen he said was discharged generally at the time of the opening of the flower, *i e*, from the time it completed its bud-state to the time it expanded. The process of pollen-discharge however, he said, might and did continue for some time after the flower had fully opened, but that this happened simply as the remnant of a process which had long since been complete, so far as fructification was concerned, that was to say, that pollen might go on discharging even after the ovule had been acted upon and fecundated. As a general rule the period of the maturity of pollen and the suitability of the ovule for fertilization were simultaneous. It was noteworthy that in the natural orders orchidaceæ and asclepiadaceæ direct fecundation could never take place. In that part of the subject Dr. Kirtikar said, Dr. Macdonald had anticipated him, and already ably spoken on the subject. An insect must intercede in these orders and transfer the pollinia from one orchid to another.

The pollen cells assumed a variety of forms. Thirty different forms were pictured by Dr. Kirtikar on paper, and handed round to the meeting. The contents of the pollen grains he said were called fovilla, which consisted of coarsely granular protoplasm containing essential oil and starch globules suspended in finely atomized condition and varying in size from 1-4,000 to 1-30,000 of an inch. It was the essential oil he said that gave flowers their value in the world of perfumery.

A FRIVOLOUS CHARGE BY A EUROPEAN

On Friday, at the 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate's Court, Poona, Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Propietor of the *Poona Observer* appeared on a summons to answer a charge of alleged insult preferred against him by Mr. Stephen Howard. The complainant said:—On the 16th of last month I field a suit in the Small Cause Court against the accused, to recover the sum of Rs. 296 that was justly due by him to me for editorial and other work and services rendered. I obtained a short dated summons against him and in consequence of information I received from the registrar of the Court, I accompanied the bailiff to see that the summons was served. On approaching the accused's residence—I must explain the position of the office and house (here explained). On approaching the office, the entrance of the place, the accused came out, seeing as I imagine that I had a bailiff with me, and was leaving his office with the apparent intention of seeking shelter in his house, but I called out to the bailiff. He told me he did not care for a dozen summons, to sign, he shook his first in my face and called me a secoundrel repeatedly. He called out to his people to turn me out and said he would prosecute me for trespass. The bailiff served him with the summons and I left the place.

Mr. Rustomjee—When did you file this complaint against me in which you have alleged that I call you a secoundrel.

Mr. Howard—What day was it? Will your Worship oblige me with the date. I cannot remember.

The Court—3rd September.

Mr. Rustomjee—That is 25 days afterwards. Is it not so, Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard—I think about 18 days.

Mr. Rustomjee—Where you not at the Small Cause Court on the 25th August.

Mr. Howard—I was.

Mr. Howard—When I came there.

Mr. Rustomjee—Now how do you account for this false and frivolous charge against me after 23 days?

Mr. Howard—The explanation is simple, I contemplated more serious charges against you and I was communication with my Solicitor in Bombay.

Mr. Rustomjee—Will please give the name of your Solicitor in Bombay?

Mr. Howard—I dont think I should. I object to that question.

Mr. Rustomjee—Your Worship he is bound to answer my question.

The Court—I don't think so.

Mr. Rustomjee—Simply because he could not get his money from me he tries to annoy me and extort money if possible. If he states the name of the Solicitor your Worship will know if his statements are correct. Now Mr. Howard, you were in Madras?

Mr. Howard—Yes, for five years.

Mr. Rustomjee—How many times were you convicted criminally?

Mr. Howard—Your Worship——I——I.

The Court——You will have to answer that question.

Mr. Rustomjee—Your Worship I must say this question is perfectly relevant.

Mr. Howard—But I am afraid, I will have to go into a long explanation.

The Court—I don't see any occasion for you to object to answer simple questions.

Mr. Howard here made a rambling and irrelevant statement. He admitted that he had been twice convicted—once for cheating and once for trespass and assault.

Mr. Rustomjee—How many months did you ge for cheating?

Mr. Howard—Fifteen months, but on appeal it was reduced.

Mr. Rustomjee—And for trespass and assault what punishment did you get?

Mr. Howard—I was fined 150 rupees and had to find security for good behaviour.

Mr. Rustomjee—Did you find sureties for good behaviour?

Mr. Howard—I did.

Mr. Rustomjee—Now, Mr. Howard, were you not arrested by a watch-maker and are you not on bail at present?

Mr. Howard—Yes, and I believe, you instigated the case.

Mr. Rustomjee—But are you not out on bail?

Mr. Howard—Yes.

Mr. Rustomjee—I called you a secoundrel—in English, I suppose?

Mr. Howard—yes.

Mr. Howard then examined the bailiff, who was his only witness.

Q.—Did you serve the accused with summons on the 16th of last month. A.—Yes.

Q.—When you came up what was accused doing? A.—He was outside.

The Court—You must not lead him Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard—Now, what was the behaviour of the accused?

Mr. Rustomjee—I object to that question. It is a leading one.

The Court.—Put that in another form. There is something peculiar about it. It is wrong to ask these things direct.

Mr. Howard,—Well I can ask him if the accused was angry? Bailiff.—No.

Q.—Was the man angry or quiet.—A.—Quiet.

The Court.—Ask him what the defendant did.—Bailiff—As soon as the summons was given he signed it and returned it to me.

The Court—Nothing else. Bailiff—No, your Honor.

The Court—Did you see the defendant make any gesticulation.—Bailiff.—Nothing.

Mr. Howard—But did he not call the people out and did not Mr. Townshend come out and answer his calls

Bailiff—No.

Mr. Howard—I shall then ask your Worship to adjourn the case.

The Court—Do you wish to call anybody else.

Mr. Howard—If you can send a summons *instanter*.

The Court—I cannot. Have you got anything to say Mr. Rustomjee.

Mr. Rustomjee—Your Worship if you say, I am guilty, I may make a defence. I simply signed the summons and told Mr. Howard to leave my place. I told him if he came into my house I would bring a charge of trespass against him.

The Court—Did you threaten Mr. Howard in any way?

Mr. Rustomjee—No'Sir, I was far from doing that.

Mr. Howard requested the Court to summons Mr. Townshend. After a few minutes he was called and gave his evidence. He stated that he was present at the time, and never heard the accused use any insulting language.

Mr. Howard here cross-examined the witness, whose evidence remained unshaken.

Mr. Howard—As regards the bailiff your Worship.—I was informed that native bailiffs are liable to be bribed. He says he never saw the last witness who was in the garden.

The Court—I find no case has been made out against the defendant Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and no evidence adduced to support the case. The defendant is discharged under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.

Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit has presented the sum of Rs. 4,000 to the French Club, Rs. 2,000 out of this will be spent in purchasing French books to form a library in connexion with the institution. It is intended to buy a lot of French works bearing on the ancient history of Persia. The fund now amounts to Rupees 6,000. Most of the European Consuls in Bombay have subscribed to it. Great credit is due to Mr. Petit for his well-considered donation.—*Rast Goftar.*

SHIAH AND SUNNI MUSSULMANS.

We are glad to be able to announce another instance of a marriage between members of Shiah and Sunni Mussulman families. We understand that the daughter of Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, the well-known solicitor of Bombay, and a Sunni, has been betrothed to the son of Nawab Nazim of Bengal, a Shiah.—*Id.*

WHO SHALL SUCCEED MR. LATHAM.

The *Gazette* inform us that Mr. Macpherson will be appointed to succeed Mr. Latham as Advocate-General during the latter's twelve months' absence in Europe. As this successful member of the bar has declined to accept the honour on previous occassions, on account of his extensive practice, it is likely he may not accept it this time in which case, we think, the time has come to appoint a native gentleman to the post. Of course, the first name that suggests itself to us is that of the Hon'ble Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, who is only three years Mr. Latham's junior. Should Lord Reay give this post to Mr. Tyebjee there is not the slightest doubt that the boon will be accepted by the native public with gratitude. After Nr. Budrudin the next fit native is Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was called to the bar in 1868 only one year after Mr. Budrudin.—*Id.*

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

We understand that the relatives of the Parsee boy, who was crushed to death on the 22nd of last month under a railway train between Church Gate and Colaba, are about to file a suit for damages against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The plaintiffs allege that the accident happened through want of sufficient care on the part of the Company to prevent persons from crossing the line. It is stated that the Company have already been served with a notice.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

HONORARY SHERIFFS.

We cannot agree with the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce that the post of the Sheriff of Bombay should be abolished. It is an honour which the Government annually confers on a deserving public servant or an honoured citizen. We are of opinion that the post can be retained without its attendant expenditure. It is true that in retaining the post Government has to pay something from the public treasury, but that is no reason why it should be abolished. Why not make it honorary? Why not keep it is as a Government mark of distinction? The recipient of the honour is generally a man of means, and Rs. 10,000 to him is absolutely of no value. We have honorary magistrates, and honorary members of Council, we have again honorary Chairman of the Corporation, positions by no means inferior to the Shrievalty.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

A STRANGE STORY FROM KATTIAWAR.

On the 4th instant, we understand, a Political case was being heard before an Assistant Political Agent, Kattiawar. A witness was being cross-examined by the pleader for one of the parties. The witness gave to a question an evasive reply. The trying officer warned him to tell the truth. Witness said he was telling the truth. Witness then went on saying something, when the officer hotly interrupted him and said *lar lar mat karo* (Don't gibber like that). He then ordered the witness to go near to his table, saying *darav* in a very excited tone. The witness went nearer, and the Magistrate repeated the question in Hindustani. Witness said he did not understand. Then the officer said *hamra khatri hai, tum juth bolta hai, ban*—(I am convinced you are telling a lie, you—(a horrible term of abuse). The Counsel for that side got up and protested against such treatment of the witness by the Court. The Magistrate told him very angrily to sit down or that he would be turned out of Court. Counsel said he would leave the Court himself, and went out. Then the Court called the party in. What followed is almost incredible. The wretched man alleges to have been abused further and assaulted by the Political Assistant. We defer comments for the present. Information has been already laid before the Political Agent by the aggrieved party.—*Indian Spectator.*

A HINDU VIEW OF THE MADHAV BAUG MEETING.

Native Opinion says:—The meeting has several morals to teach. Some of them are as follows:—Firstly, that the Hindu community spurns with disdain the charge that is laid at its door by Mr. Malabari and some Hindus, *viz.*, it is incapable of moving even when it sees the necessity of it; secondly, that it refuses to be treated to bullying as a means of goading it on to action; thirdly, that it has a self-reepect which reels from the employment of legislation in the matter of social matters in so far as such a course involves a denial of the community's right and aptitude to determine what shall be good for it; fourthly, that those who fancy and declare that all religious enthusiasm is extinct among Hindus calculate without their host; and fifthly, that the undemonstrative Hindu character makes it difficult for foreigners to mark the currents passing among the Hindu society even when it is violently agitated thereby, and makes it all the more necessary to observe caution and tenderness in dealing with it. A feeling was gaining ground that Government was using its influence to force a reform on the people. Irresponsible editors of two of our dailies may choose to say that the grounds for such fears were imaginary. But the fact that Government of India sent round Mr. Malabari's notes for opinion was itself not a right move. Every Hindu regarded those notes as exaggerated, and serving no purpose but that of inflaming the community by a wanton libel; but when they found that the Government took them up, the people had grounds to regard that the Government accepted them for truth. We have instances in which Government have refused to evoke public opinion on schemes submitted to them; so that it would not be wrong to conclude that their circulation of a scheme implies some sort of approval. Then followed Mr. Malabari's incessant misrepresentations and repulsive boasts of his knowledge of Hindu society. Lastly came on the scene the draft Bills, which carried the tension of the people to a climax. Under these circumtances Sett Vurjivandas Madhowdas and other leaders of the Bombay community, and the chairman unanimously chosen by them, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik, C. S. I., were compelled to convene the meeting in question, and for doing so richly deserve thanks both of Government and of the people—of Government in so far as they enabled Government to know the popular feelings, which it would have been dangerous to stifle and to promptly allay it by an explicit declaration, such as the Governor has very properly hastened to make in Poona, and of the people in-so-far as they have relieved them from worry at the hands of meddlesome people of Mr. Malabari's stamp.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, September 10.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	76·3
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind*	E, ESE, SE, S, WNW, W, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	172
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·89
" " year	93·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 11th Sept..	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

ACCORDING to Reuter's Financial Telegram of yesterday, Bar Silver had declined to 44d. per oz. A fall of 1d. from the previous day's quotation. Rupee Four per cent. securities had fallen ½, say to 68⅞; while Four-and-a-half per cent. had receded to 71⅞. A drop of ⅜ on Thursday's rate. Consols had declined ⅛ say to 100⅞; while French Rentes had advanced ¼ at 110¼. Sterling Loan was unchanged at 100½.

As notified in another column this morning, the Comptroller-General telegraphed yesterday, the result of the allotment of the 120 lakhs Loan advertized for last August by the Government of India. The average rate of issue was 97·11, and the minimum rate of accepted Tenders 97·8, Tenders at which receive 60 per cent.

Produce advices from Home make the Liverpool Cotton market firm at closing last evening, Surats quiet, sales 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, while the day's imports reached 13,000 bales. There was again no change either in Mid uplands or in Surats on the spot, but all were 1-64 higher to arrive, in all positions. To-day's telegram makes the Liverpool market in the same state, both as to tone and quotations, but arrivals are called firmer, prices of these, however, being quoted for September and December 1-64 down. Friday's New York telegram gives the spot price unchanged, but Futures for January had advanced three points say to 9·24. Receipts at the U. S. Parts were 9,000 bales. To-day's message brings the anxiously-looked-for American Bureau Report. This makes the average condition of the Cotton Crop 82 per cent. against 81 in the last previous report—or the slight improvement of one per cent, but a deterioration of 14 per cent—compared with the state of the crop at the same period last year. The report adds that the crop is expected to be an average one. Arrivals are put down at 1,000 bales; other items unchanged.

WHEAT was called firmer in London yesterday, and Club No. 2 was quoted at 31s. 9d., other prices of produce were unchanged.

The usual weekly statistics from Liverpool show a further reduction in the general stock of 24,000 bales, making it now stand at 4,32,000 bales. A stock of Surats has increased by 12,000 bales, bringing it up to 99,000 bales. The total visible supply has been reduced by 40,000 bales, and that of East Indian by 2,000 bales,—say to 1,80,000 bales and 3,20,000 bales, respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	43,000	53,000	43,000
„ Exports to U. K.	8,000	9,000	11,000
„ „ Continent	3,000	7,000	1,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	54,000	75,400	57,800
„ Exports to U. K. „	17,000	10,200	26,000
„ „ Continent „	4,000	7,900	6,000
„ Stock in the Ports	183,000	152,000	121,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	1,080,000	1,119,430	1,431,020
„ „ Surats	320,000	227,190	570,420

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	432,000	554,480	649,960
„ London	26,000	25,000	69,000
American afloat	20,000	9,000	19,000
East Indian „	42,000	12,000	46,000
	520,000	600,480	783,960
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 7-16d.	6 1-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	1⅜d.	⅞d.	1¾d.

COTTON.—In our local Market there has been nothing doing for Exports, though the market may be called steadier than yesterday; but some speculative transactions took place in anticipation of the Bureau Report, Good Broach having changed hands for March delivery at Rs. 216 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There is very little doing in these. A small sale of White Delhi is reported at Rs. 4, and of Red at Rs. 3 13, for September delivery. For the New Crop of White Delhi, buyers and sellers do not meet, the former offering Rs. 4-1, while the latter ask Rs. 4-1-6. Ready Barley has been sold at Rs. 2 13, Linseed is in slight demand at Rs. 7, per cwt, for September delivery, but the New Crop is quite neglected, although it has declined to Rs. 6 7-6.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	365 bales.
Wheat	46,867 cwts.
Linseed	4,485 „
Rapeseed	257 „

While from the 1st January, compared with the same period last year, they stand as follows:—

	1886.	1885.
Cotton bales	1,367,991	982,190
Wheat cwts.	10,199,443	7,954,560
Linseed „	3,368,497	4,477,389
Rapeseed „	1,100,865	1,405,737

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady as to rates. Speculative business has been done for Liverpool at 20s. 6d. October loading and by any first class steamer for Mediterranean ports at 21s. 3d. The "Inchlonga" s. has been berthed for Dunkirk at 22s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS and Yarns.—From the usual monthly statement of the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns to India wired by Reuter, and from our comparative statistics given below, it appears, that with the single exception of coloured Cottons to Calcutta—which show, a decrease of 1,300,000 yards—all Goods and Yarns show an increase more or less considerably compared with shipments during the month of July. As to Bombay, there is an increase compared with August last year in plain and coloured cottons, while in printed cottons and yarns there is a marked falling off. Comparing the eight months, January-August, with the same period last year, with reference to Bombay, only a very large increase in shipments this year will be noticed in all items excepting twist, and even here the falling off is only 100,000 pounds, our local production notwithstanding.

	August. 1886.	July. 1886.	August. 1885.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons yds.	37,000,000	27,200,000	36,550,000
Colored Cottons „	3,650,000	3,100,000	5,400,000
Printed Cottons „	12,400,000	6,500,000	10,550,000
Twist lbs.	800,000	550,000	1,150,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons yds	98,150,000	68,200,000	77,100,000
Colored Cottons „	7,900,000	9,200,000	6,800,000
Printed Cottons „	13,000,000	7,050,000	6,800,000
Twist lbs.	1,100,000	1,000,000	800,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons yds.	11,450,000	7,100,000	6,500,000
Colored Cottons „	1,650,000	1,400,000	600,000
Printed Cotton „	1,800,000	1,500,000	900,000
Twist lbs.	1,300,000	750,000	850,000
		8 months. 1886.	8 months. 1885.
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons yds.		333,750,000	252,900,000
Colored Cottons „		34,450,000	27,450,000
Printed Cottons „		83,300,000	53,600,000
Twist lbs.		9,300,000	9,400,000

EXCHANGE is again down nearly ⅛d. to-day. The inquiry for Bank Paper has continued, while Mercantile Paper has kept almost entirely out of the market; so that the quotations for the latter are all but nominal, and are based on the comparative quotations for Bank Paper. Silver having fallen from 45d. to 44d., our rate for demand opened at 1s. 4⅞d, which is the equivalent of 44d. We have to-day anticipated a further fall in that metal of over one per cent. The following (with the above reservation as to Credits) may be taken as our closing quotations.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 4[illegible]d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅞d. to 15.16
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79⅞ to 1·80

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A considerable speculative business has been doing latterly. We now quote Four per cent. at 97⅞. A decline of ⅛ on yesterday's closing quotation; while Four-and-a-half are unchanged at 102½.

SHARES.—We have again several changes to note, chiefly in Mill shares. Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15, say to Rs. 690; Hindustan, and Hyderabad Spinning, have each advanced Rs. 10, and now stand at Rs. 890, and Rs. 835, respectively; Sunderdas and Western India have advanced Rs. 5, present rate being Rs. 665 for the former, and Rs. 800 for the latter. On the other hand, Morarjee Goculdas and Ripon are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,475 and Rs. 912½. In Press shares, Bombay, cotton are now Rs. 150, and new Berar C. G. and P. Rs. 550, showing a fall of Rs. 2½ and 2 respectively. In other companies we have to note a decline of Rs. 15 in Bombay and Burma at Rs. 2,910, and in third issue of the same of Rs. 5 at Rs. 730; Bapty's Flour Mill shares are quoted Rs. 3 lower at Rs. 160; and the Bombay Fire Insurance company shares at Rs. 900 at Rs. 20 lower.

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NEW BOOKS.

A.	155-20	A short History of Parliament—B.C. Skottowe.
	209-23-24	Shooting—Lord Walsingham, and Sir R. Payne-Gallwey, Bt.
	249-14	A Hero of our time—M. U. Lermontoff.
B.	65-10	Washington Square—H. James.
	0-11	Teresa Itasca—A. Mac Alpine.
	0-12	The two sides of the shield—C. M. Yonge.
	0-13	Beauchamp's Career—Geo. Meredith.
	0-14	Jane Eyre—C. Bell.
C.	58-10	Hobson-Jobson—Col. H. Yule, and A. C. Burnell.
	83-14	Living Paris and France—Alb.
	20-15	Archæological Survey of Western India—Jas. Burgess, C. I. E.
D.	32-1	Law Report, Calcutta Series, Vol. 13, Pt. 3, 1886.
	35-1	Do. Bombay Series, Vol. 10, Pt. 9, 1886.
	31-1	Do. Allahabad Series, Vol. 8, Pt. 9, 1886.

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EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ARMITSTEAD—July 29, at Seaforth, Lancashire, Isabella, only daughter of the late Edmund Armitstead, granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Armitstead, Vicar of Mytton, and niece of Rev. Swainson, of Blackburn, aged 67. Australian papers please copy.

EDGELOW—July 24, at Shaldon, Teignmouth, Devon, Frances, the wife of Frederick Edgelow, Solicitor, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RIVETT-CARNAC—September 12, at Malabar Hill, the wife of L. Rivett-Carnac Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOMYAR-PATELL—Sept. 12, at his residence, near Gunbawa Lane opposite Maneckjee Sett's Wady Byramjee Nanabhoy Homyar-Patell, (father of Cowasjee Brothers.) Funeral this morning, (Monday) at 7 a.m

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—August 29, at Dacca, the wife of W Booth, of a daughter.

CHARRIOL—September 7, at No 1, Vansittart Row Dalhousie Square, the wife of Pierre Louis Joseph Charriol, of a son.

CRAIG—September 2 at the "Eliza", Estate Amatti, Coorg, the wife of H R Craig, of a daughter.

JOAKIM—September 2 at Tara Cottage, Simla, the wife of H J Charsley Joakim, of a son.

PARKER—September 1, at Chakrata, the wife of Lieutenant W L Parker, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

THOROWGOOD—September 8, at No 4, High Road, Nungumbaukum, the wife of F N Thorowgood, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—August 5, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, James Fortescue, Harrison, late Inspector of Registration Offices.

MARSHALL—September 8, at Rundalls Road, Vepery, Madras, Rachel Catherine, the wife of Mr T E Marshall, aged 32 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

OUR readers are probably as tired as we are of the never-ending discussions on questions connected with the Survey Settlement. We will not therefore in reviewing briefly the reports of the revision settlement, in three different talukas now before us be more controversial than we can help, and we shall have the advantage of founding our statements on the department's own representation of facts, and our comments will therefore, we hope, not deserve to be classed "as random assertions." The villages then which have lately come under the searching inquisition of Mr. Stewart and his merry men are situated, the first lot, in the Akola taluka of the Ahmednuggur district, the second in Jamkhed in the same district, and the third in Athni, which appears to hover on the borderland of Bijapur and Belgaum. Mr. Fletcher, the Superintendent, who is chiefly responsible for the volumes before us, writes his reports in the cheerful optimistic spirit which characterises his department, and if the ryot feels the pressure of the new rates, we are sure his anguish will be softened by having them introduced by such a pleasant spoken gentleman. But we willingly acknowledge the moderation of the assessment, although there is room for doubt as to the proper adjustment of the burden to the shoulders of those who have to bear it. The results may be briefly summarized. In the 50 villages of the Akola taluka, with a population of 24,459, the assessment on occupied land is raised from Rs. 39,748 to Rs. 47,338 or 19·1 per cent.; in 77 villages in Jamkhed with a population of 59,492, from Rs. 65,593 to Rs. 80,849; or 23·3 per cent.; and in 79 villages in Athni, with a population of 88,322 from Rs. 120,658 to Rs. 158,248 or 31·2 per cent. The average assessment per head of population is thus Re. 1-15-0 in Akola, Re. 1-5-6 in Jamkhed, and Re. 1-12-6 in Athni. All the districts show that in spite of the severe famine of 1876-77 their material progress has been very marked. Population has increased 38 per cent. in Akola, 25 in Athni, and 9 in Jamkhed (when the pressure of the famine was fully felt); houses of the better sort are half as numerous again as they were; carts have multiplied (in Athni the number have risen from 133 to 1,767), and an enormous number of new wells have been constructed during the currency of the lately expired term of the first settlement. The number of agricultural cattle has remained stationary, however, in two of the districts; in Athni only has it risen forty per cent., and there has been, except in Akola, where there is much hill pasture, an enormous falling off in the number of milch kine and buffaloes. This may be as Mr. Fletcher says, "the natural result of the rising value of land which made it unprofitable to mantain worthless animals" but it must remain an item on the debit side in considering the relative material wealth of the country, and must also surely indicate a falling off in an important source of auxiliary food-supply. The reports appear to us to suggest the general criticism that they are written too much in support of a foregone conclusion. The problem seems to be to raise the revenue and then show just cause for doing so. For instance, apart from the excuses made for the decrease in non-agricultural stock and the absence of increase in animals used for the plough, the Superintendent in making a comparative statement of prices writes:—"To clear the way for a just conclusion, I have thought it best to take in one average the famine year with its succeeding high priced years, "and the five years of depression which supervened." But we should say that a conclusion so arrived at was the reverse of just. Why the five last years should be termed years of depression we do not know. Prices have been low, but they are little below what they were in the years preceding the famine; indeed, they reached their lowest pitch in 1875-76, the year immediately before that catastrophe. There have been no abnormal causes at work. The reduced value of silver, a thriving export trade, and improved means of transport, would rather tend to keep prices up, and it would never enter into any one's head, who really wanted to make a just comparison between present prices and those of a past period, to take those of years of abnormal scarcity into consideration. Again in the Jamkhed report 7·5 per cent. of the enhancement is attributed to the assessment of arable land formerly included in holdings as Pot-Kharib, because 7·5 per cent. has thus been added to the assessable area. But, as we showed in a former article, this is a misapprehension of facts, for the additional 13,595 acres assessed would be nearly all in the lowest class, and the aggregate increase due to the assessment put on it would be, at a high estimate, Rs. 2,500, thus accounting for a little over 3¾ per cent. of the increase. We have often doubted the expediency of assessing every cultivable acre of the worst land, and have held to the opinion that the officers who conducted the original survey, and who placed a nominal assessment on the large fields in which most of this pot kharab is to be found, and where the arable soil is usually of a poor description over the remaining area, used a wise discretion.

A strong confirmation of this view is given in one of the reports before us. The Superintendent, adverting to the fact that 12,000 acres, with an average assessment of 2 annas and 7 pies have been thrown up since 1876-77, says "It is obvious that land of such poor capabilities cannot be cultivated at a profit unless prices are favourable" (that is bear no economic rent), and this opinion is endorsed both by the Commissioner and by Government. Now this was land thought good enough to be assessed at the original survey, yet, instead of this being used as an argument for reducing the assessment in such lands, others of a still poorer description are now classed, with the inevitable result that the very poorest soils are those in which *in the gross* the increase is the heaviest. It is insisted on frequently in these reports that the chief result of the revised classification is to raise the better soils and reduce the burden on the inferior lands. As regards the worst lands, taken generally, we are sure, for the reasons given above, this end is not achieved, and we conclude that what really happens is that there is a general levelling up. The land hitherto held free being placed in the lowest classes, the other classes are generally raised. We are confirmed in this view by noticing that in Akola, where we may conclude, from the average assessment per acre being higher than in the other two talukas under review, the land is generally of a higher class, the enhancement is the least of the three, while in Athni, where the general enhancement is 31·2 per cent., the group of villages, where the average assessment is highest, and the soils an presumably the best, escapes with an increase of 9·1, and the groups ranking second with one of 20·5 per cent.

There is little to instruct us on the burning question as to the taxation of improvements. Mr. Stewart does, indeed, explain that when land formerly "dry crop" has been converted into rice land by the labour of the occupants, "a small graduated addition in consideration of the natural advantages the land must have enjoyed" is made, "with the proviso that in no case shall the maximum dry-crop-rate of the village be surpassed." This seems to us a reasonable and practical method of dealing with the problem, as it is obviously inexpedient and impossible to assess on a suppositious prairie value. As regards the other question, which cropped up in the recent debate: the amount or value of the criticism to which survey proposals are subjected at the hands of the local officers, these reports are not without instruction. In Ahmednagar, the Collector with a discretion that does him credit, frankly admits he has not seen the country, and officers no opinion. In Belgaum, the Collector, Mr. Jervoise, writes what reads likes an able and damaging review of the Superintendent's report, with the conclusions of which he by no means agrees, and we regret that we have not space to notice it at more length. He points out, as we have done, that if the poor soils were formerly overvalued, the fact that the enhancement in the villages, where these poor soils abound, is proportionately larger than elsewhere requires explanation, and he scores another decided point by showing that at the date at which he is writing the prices of food grains are almost identical with the average price of the first decade of the enforced term. He also objects to a special rate of 4 annas being put on one village (Athni), and in this objection he is supported by the Revenue Commissioner. The Survey Commissioner, to summarise here with equal brevity, explains that Mr. Fletcher has sacrificed accuracy of description to elegance and terseness of style, and that owing to undue proneness to generalization he has omitted to state that the "rolling plain of Mal-land" is dotted here and there . . . . . . with patches of very good soil." To the prices argument he retorts that prices anterior to 1852-3 were very much lower than in the succeeding decade, and that it was on these prices the original settlement was framed. To this we would only answer that, as was pointed out by Mr. (now Sir Auckland) Colvin, when a member of the Famine Commission, the real line for estimating the increase of the assessment, is not the gross assessment fixed at the first survey and at the revision survey, but the revenue actually collected immediately after the former was introduced. And in one group of 53 villages we find the revenue collected has risen from Rs. 54,000 to Rs. 72,000 or 33 per cent. during the currency of the old settlement, or rather between the second years after its introduction to the end of the term. It was probably due to the then improving prices that cultivation was so considerable extended. We had intended to say a few words as to the evidence of the sales of land as showing it is market value, but we will limit ourselves to pointing out that a somewhat exaggerated inference is drawn from the prices quoted. If the sole value of land is twenty times the assessment, as it would seem to have been in several cases, and we assume that land is worth twenty years' purchase, a fair enough estimate, it only follows that the surplus letting value of the land is equal to the assessment, in other words, that the latter represents a tax of eight annas in the rupee on the economic rent, which is surely high enough. We believe (but this is only a pious opinion) that the incidence is lighter than this imaginary sum in the better, and far higher on the worse, soils, but we own to being very suspicious of any opinion, pious or other, founded on a survey report, and will be warned by the fate of Mr. Jervoise, who believed what he read, and was triumphantly refuted by being told he had been misled. It is needless to add, for those who have studied the subject of survey administration, that his opinion and that of the Survey Commissioner was rejected with thanks, and the additional 4 annas rate put on the village of enhancing the former assessment Athni, by 62·8 per cent. The Collector who reads the Athni report must have a fine taste for criticism as a fine art. If he bestows much labour on any Survey report that may pass through his hands in the future, for he will be surely convinced that it will be for any practical purpose thrown away.

A CORRESPONDENT gives us to-day an almost pathetic account of the superfluous woes of the special juror who is called to Court when there is nothing for him to do. Doubtless he may be met with the rejoinder that the Judges have to attend, prisoners or no prisoners; but then a maiden assize has its attraction for the Judge, who, in England at least, receives a pair of white gloves as a souvenir of the day when he opened his commission and found no prisoner to try. He has no grievance; at all events, if he thinks he has, he has means of his own for getting it amended. The special juror, however, can fairly complain when, with a blank list of special jury cases, he is expected to attend in Court and wait until some one discovers that it might be as well to move the Court for his discharge. *Salle des pas perdus*, the French appropriately name the waiting halls of their law courts, and those truly are "lost steps," which the unwanted juror paces while he is waiting for release. The grievance is as real as it is unnecessary. If the authorities, on the day before the sitting of the Court, can issue a blank list of special jury cases, they can just as easily send round a notification to special jurors that their attendance will not be required, as there is no work for them to do. And as no one would charge the High Court with being indifferent to the convenience of those whom it invites to assist it in the administration of justice, the mere statement of such a complaint as this ought to ensure a prompt remedy. This may seem a small matter, as it doubtless is; but it is of some importance that at the points at which it comes in contact with the public its operation should be easy and free from provocation even to such petty yet quite justifiable irritation as that to which our correspondent's letter gives expression.

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.

BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.

CHAPTER II.

WATSON'S HOTEL—DR. GERSON D'CUNHA MALABAR HILL, THE HOLY TEMPLE OF WALKESHWAR AND DR. BHAGWANLAL INDRAJEE,

Watson's Hotel is in itself something like a travelling city. It was originally only a great iron carcase which came, I am told, from Australia; and which was intended for a very different purpose from that of an hotel. It was then encased with bricks, and adapted by means of a thousand, more or less felicitous contrivances to the purposes of an hotel. The building is thoroughly well ventilated, for it is equally open to cold and heat, wind and rain, from all directions. It has four storeys, with balconies all round, looking upon one of the most pleasant and the best kept parts of Bombay. The manager of the Hotel is a very shrewd Parsee; the accountants are English, and the servants, Indo-Portuguese and Soortees for the most part. A peon keeps off the unfortunate from the door, and *domestiques de place*, and sprightly and engaging *aides-de-camp* offer their services. A bookseller, who also sells paper and cigars stands in the vestibule, in the rear part of which there is a kind of big bazaar kept by the proprietor of the Hotel, and where you find everything in the best condition possible. On the ground floor there is also a large billiard-room and *café*. On the staircase you meet money changers, dhobies or washermen, and distributors of tracts and invitations for the most part to religious meetings of an evangelical order. On the first floor there is a beautiful terrace, where two Sindhi merchants display their goods, Indian curiosities and jewellery. Here is the first temptation which assails the foreign fancier of Indian wares on his arrival in Bombay, his first school of experience for future purchases. The merchants speak very broken English, but they make a great use of two phrases that on the inexperienced foreigner produce a magic effect—"Very cheap" and "Number one." They are not bad fellows all the same, and, barring their small failings, I found them good docile, and attractive, like all Indians. A stranger in Watson's Hotel, as in all the principal Indian hotels, pays a fixed sum *per diem*, for which he is entitled to a room, more or less decent, to tea in the early morning, an abundant *dejéuner à la fourchette*, at nine, luncheon or tiffin or first dinner at 2 p.m., and a second dinner at 7-30, wines being paid for separately. They offer you a bottle of the so-called claret or light Bordeaux for Rs. 1 or a little more; but throughout India, alas! people have to drink an infamous concoction. The English, who know so many things, have not yet learnt anything about wines. Though they find it no great advantage to their stomachs they still drink wine of this character, as much to the detriment of the trade in genuine and honest wines, as to that of their constitutions. They have not yet understood that it is far more beneficial and cheaper to drink a small glass of genuine and undoctored Piedmontese, or Tuscan wine, or Burgundy, than a bottle of that chemical composition that is termed claret, of the production of which, as for that of the so-called champagne, they believe, they drink, the Italian and French wines are perfectly innocent. The dishes laid on the tables in Indian hotels are seldom tempting; insipid mutton, broth, roast mutton, stew, roast fowl, fowl *á la sauce*, rice with all sorts of curry—this is the basis of the breakfast, tiffin and dinner in the Indian hotels. This *cuisine* may be tolerated for a few days. But those who have to endure it for weeks and months end by feeling a kind of repugnance for it, of languor that always culminates in undermining the system and creating hypochondria. Many Europeans who are temporarily staying in India on business and are not able to set up an establishment for themselves—always an expensive undertaking in the large cities—have to content themseles with living in hotels, where their health often suffers owing to that far from hygienic fare. What is wanted in Indian hotels is that the *cuisine* and the wine cellar should be under the charge of hygienists, or at least of some good people with European ideas. The native of India has in his cookery a complete system, a hygienic logic, which agrees with him. But in the Indian hotels one eats neither *a l'Indienne* nor *a l'Européenne.* One eats badly, that is all, the little that one can eat is also served with a very bad grace and without anything like order. Those who have their own smart and attentive servants, who know their masters' fancies and needs, are served a little better and a little more quickly than the rest. Around every hotel table a group of servants are passing to and fro. The lower servants are engaged in pulling the punkhas, the large fans that are suspended from the ceiling over the table; others are waiting at table. It is very seldom that a stranger finds before him on the table all that he may require. Now he wants a napkin, now a knife or fork, now some bread or some water; he calls the attention of the first busy servant who arrives, and it often happens that the servant in question says "yes" and goes on with other work, forgetting all about your wants. Perhaps, instead of running to the pantry to return with the article you require, in order to avoid trouble, he takes from the plate next to your's what you want and which remains in its turn incomplete, and thus there reigns perpetual confusion. If you happen, when the dishes are brought round, to be discussing something else, the course passes you and you will not be offered it again. Very often you have to wait in vain for what you have asked for; you get impatient and you leave the table more filled with ennui and with irritation than with anything else.

Indian servants are badly paid; they receive Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 a month; that is to say 16 to 30 fr.; and with these wages they have to feed and clothe themselves. They sleep on a small mat in the corridors of the hotel, very often obstructing the way to the stranger who wishes to enter his room. The rooms have no bells, and if you want your servant you have to go out into the corridor and shout "Boy?" If this happens at night time, three or four servants wake each other in turn and look up to see who is calling, and tell each other. This, it will be seen, is very primitive service. If the servant called for is not there the awakened servants fall asleep again, and the stranger shuts himself up, philosophically meditating on the comforts and delights of Indian hotel-life, which English people, usually so impatient when in European hotels, are content to tolerate in these Indian caravanserais. From the patience which they thus show one might conclude that every Englishman, in coming to India, is naturally disposed to be very tolerant towards the Indians. But a short stay at Watson's Hotel suffices to show that that would be a vain illusion. I am not aware whether special instructions regarding their bearing towards the natives are given to military and civil servants previous to their leaving England for India. To judge from their behaviour on their arrival in Bombay, one could almost believe that they were instructed to act as if the following was their creed;—"India does not belong to the Indians, but to the English; the Indians are a savage and ignorant nation, who can only be ruled by the whip. Though a single Englishman can put to flight a thousand Indians, nevertheless, they despise and ill-treat them, for if you treat them as equals or as men you will lose all your prestige, and with your prestige your power." Every week the P. and O. steamer which arrives from Brindisi pours into Watson's Hotel a large number of her passengers, and several among them are young officers landing for the first time on Indian soil. I used to observe them on the balcony after breakfast and tiffin They would fill their pockets with oranges, and taking careful aim throw them at some poor native asleep on the pavement below. When they succeeded in hitting one, the young gentlemen would burst out in boisterous laughter. The native awakened in this rude manner would get up half sleepy and go away grumbling. I have seen these young officers perform other feats of the like kind; as for instance when a cobra was shown by a group of jugglers and snake charmers at the hotel steps, the well-aimed orange would strike the cobra as soon as he raised himself from the basket. The snake charmer regards the proceeding with alarm, but he passes it off with a forced smile, in the hope that these distinguished spectators will in the end generously open their purse strings. Yet I am sorry to say that when the critical moment arrives, the hilarious brigade retires. I used to ask myself, "Is it possible that there can be no police for these gentlemen?" To be sure a simple native policeman could not take the liberty of remonstrating with an English officer without immediately running the risk of a sound thrashing. But why should not the English Government employ a service of English constables for such purposes! Many say these Indians cannot be ruled except by ill-treatment,—the old refrain of barbarous times when slavery was a social law. The Indian keeps silent, but does not forget. Why does not the English Government prevent these objectionable practices by inculcating better ideas of discipline in the youths destined for service in India? Would it not be wise, before they leave England, where too many of them are entirely ignorant of India or have very incorrect notions about it, to warn these young candidates for civil and military careers that they are not going into a savage and barbarous country, but to a country famous for its antiquity and its civilisation, and still more for its institutions, and among whose inhabitants are good and intelligent men, deserving to be governed with gentleness and consideration? And why should not a severe punishment be inflicted on the imprudent transgressors, of the liberal orders of the English Government, bent as it is upon advancing the prosperity of the Indian people. I had occasion to observe during the course of my travels that the mode of treating the natives is in inverse *ratio* with the position occupied by the officials. The more highly they are placed, that is to say, the more cultured and better bred they are, the greater is the consideration which they show towards the poor. The pettiest European subordinate, on the other hand, treats the natives as if they were not men, and give themselves lordly airs which to them may appear very grand, but which to an observant foreigner appear only ridiculous, often very childish. Very little do some of them know of India when they arrive, and while they live here they do not take much trouble to study it. They travel through vast regions on their way to their cantonments or civil stations without inquiring about anything there may be of interest or use in the country through which they pass. Some of them only take the trouble to show off as great sportsmen, and to inquire whether there are any deer, wild pig, tigers or elephants in the neighbourhood, as if they had done nothing else all their lives but hunt game. The Indians, as a civilized people, have no existence for them, and they do not care to look for them. When they meet them they treat them in the same overbearing manner; and if by some chance they are introduced to any rajah, they believe themselves to be invested with a kind of viceregal rank. All of them believe they represent, more or less directly, in India, the person of the Queen-Empress, and assume before the princes of India an air of superior dignity or an offensive manner, as if conferring on them honour or prestige, whereas the real effect of their discourtesy is deplorable and injurious. Surely the English Government, whose liberal intentions towards the Indians cannot be sufficiently praised, is sometimes very badly served. The lower servants, by this unbecoming attitude sow the seeds of hatred wherever they are stationed. There is besides this a serious drawback—the Baboos, who have received an imperfect English education and who are on this account, admitted to the lower posts under Government, instead of preserving their native gentleness, believe it their duty to demand greater degree of respect, to ape the rudeness and haughtiness which are exhibited to them by the lower English officials; so that the Indian is not only ill-treated but perverted, and if the evil is allowed to continue, in less than half a century the result will be a hybrid India, with all the defects of the English nation without perhaps a single one of its many good qualities.

In the city of Bombay one of the most notable persons is Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, with whom, as I said before, I was already connected by ties of friendship. Being the descendant of an ancient Brahmin family, made Christian in Goa in the early times of the Portuguese conquest,—(the name of Da Cunha comes from the Marquese Da Cunha, Governor of Portuguese India, under whose auspicies the conversion was made)—he has the physical and moral imprint of two peoples and two civilizations. As a medical man he has a large practice, particularly among the Parsees. He is an enthusiastic and experienced numismatist, and has the richest and most complete collection of coins in India, but although he has been for a long time coming across all kinds of coin, the fascination that they have over him is overwhelming.

In Dr. DaCunha's carriage I drove through the populous and picturesque streets of the native town to the holy city of Walkeshwar. Bombay, is not generally appreciated by foreigners as it deserves to be. A certain prejudice reigns against it, because it is a comparatively modern city, purely commercial, and open to all European vessels, to all European markets; and, therefore, they say that it is not a really Indian city, and that a curious and studious traveller has nothing to do and nothing to learn there. This is a grievous mistake. Whoever sees Bombay after having travelled through India, must admit that if it is not the most monumental, the most sacred and learned in India, it is the richest, the most beautiful, the most picturesque, and in the European sense of the word, the most cultivated and civilized. If any one drives from the Apollo Bunder, the landing and embarking place, and goes along the bay, a course of more than three miles, he enjoys a charming sight. For a mile-and-a-half, the road is plain and well metalled. Going towards the north you have in face of you a luxuriantly green hill, whence stretches an endless series of villas and bungalows occupied by European residents, and then the vast expanse of Malabar Hill ending with the holy city of Walkeshwar, and Malabar Point, the residence of the Governor. There was a time when, instead of this magnificent promenade, there were marshes and pools of stagnant water, and where the present Bombay now stands, there were numerous pestilential low lying islets always flooded at high tide, and laid bare against low tide, and near which living was unbearable. The English Government has by means of collossal works reclaimed the ground, drained and embellished the shores of the bay, made the numerous islets into one island, and finally by means of a large bridge and a railway, transformed the island into a peninsula. Going up Malabar hill I observed two working-women, half naked, of a slender build, who carried on their heads baskets full of earth for some roadmaking that was going on; others were doing masonry work. The women of the people are employed in many parts of India in the hardest kinds, of work, and are generally like beasts of burden. But they look contented, and do not look at all worn out by fatigue, judging from the nimbleness and briskness of their movements. Generally, these women wear around the waist a white, blue, red or yellow cloth, which is the merest apology for a petticoat. A small jacket tied up behind the shoulders covers the breast. Some do not forget the *sari*, which they use as a mantle or a dress, and when they are observed by strangers, they spread it dexterously over the head and shoulders, with the shyness of the pheasant which hears the step of the sportsman. No sooner has the stranger gone by then they resume their natural attitude, and should he return and surprise them they are not so careful to hide their faces; they have once vindicated their modesty, and this is enough for them. As you ascend Malabar Hill, which Florentine would call *la passeggiata di colli di Bombai*, the panorama of the city becomes more and more magnificent. On arriving at the end of the ascent, the eye of the stranger is struck by the sight of a lofty tree, in the trunk of which there is a natural cavity in the shape of a *yoni* daubed all over with *solferino* red, which is held in great veneration by the people of the neighbouring holy city. It is very strange, considering how many decorous and tight-laced English ladies must daily pass before that grotesque altar on their way home or to Government House, that no one has thought of at least railing it or enclosing it in a small temple. They say that once the tree itself was inhabited by a fakir or penitent, who, by virtue of his self-inflicted penance, was able to influence the most devout of women, in a marvellous way. But I did not see, throughout the months of September and October, any thaumaturgists near or around the tree; so I suppose that it is only during the feast days of the goddess *Parvati* and during the saturnalia of *holi* that the *Deus ex machina* performs his wonders, if ever. I returned several times to Malabar Hill, tempted by the courteous hospitality of Mr. Tyrrell Leith, of Sir W. Wedderburn, of Mons. Blum, the manager of the French Bank, and of Messrs. Olcese and Castelli. My first visit to the hill sufficed to show me the practical common-sense of Englishmen. You see them here shortening distance, fixing their habitations upon a lovely hill, sufficiently near to, and yet out of the bustle and turmoil of the city, providing for themselves lordly abodes in the midst of splendid vegetation despite the Hindu burning ground, Parsee Towers of Silence, and the Musalman and Christian cemeteries, which they pass on their way. From Malabar Hill we went on to Walkeshwar, where lived a learned and holy Brahmin—Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji—a native of Junagar, in Kathiawad. I was aware that he was regarded as a great authority in things epigraphic and numismatic. I knew that his work, done with the greatest modesty and disinterestedness had been of invaluable assistance to English, German, and Dutch orientalists, and that the University of Leyden had received him *honoris causa* amongst its doctors. He had been good enough to call at Dr. Da Chunha's to inquire after me as soon as I had arrived in Bombay, and I longed to become acquainted with a real Indian learned man, and to see him in his modest dwelling, which I heard with great pleasure, had been built at the expense of his fellow-countrymen in Junaghad, who thus showed their reverence for his great learning. It was a great pleasure to me to pass through such a holy place as the city of Walkeshwar—a city rendered venerable especially by a sacred tank and by a clay *lingam** about which is current a legend of Rama.

SPECIAL JURY CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—However inconvenient it may occasionally be, I think there are few men on the jury lists who are not perfectly willing to serve when their time comes round. To serve on juries is a public duty, and is generally recognised as such. But at the same time no one looks upon it as a pleasure; to some it means a loss of money, and to all inconvenience. It is therefore not too much for those on the list to ask—and I submit that they have a right to demand—that public functionaries shall not make this public duty more grievous or inconvenient than necessary.

On Friday a list of cases for trial was published in the newspapers, and it did not contain a single special jury case, and none was added to it during that day. Yet some 20 special jurymen rendered themselves liable to a fine of one hundred pounds if they did not attend at the Court, and consequently that number of gentlemen put in an appearance.

What happened? Well, after the usual preliminary canter in the shape of quaint phrases and a couple of lobster-clad *nankirs* going through a performance which looked like putting the judge to bed in a receptacle much too big for him, a man commenced making as much row as he could by shouting "silence." Then they had, crouching in a cage, half a dozen men and two brace of women, all looking more abject than mice in a trap. The names of sundry of these were called out, the policeman stirring them up with his toe as required. Number one pleaded guilty after it had been explained to him that he had come under the operation of clause three hundred and something of the Penal Code, and received a homily translated to him from Hibernian-English to Bombay Hindustani with free board and lodging at a sea-side residence for eight years to ruminate thereupon. Then another was put up and got his homily and eight years, when a batch of three were put to the front, and after some preliminaries, they claimed to be tried. So the Court set to work to empanel a common jury. They had plenty there to choose from, so the learned counsel for the prisoners had them trotted up one by one for inspection, and not liking the looks of three out of every four, he sent them back again. Still, I think, they would have completed a jury some time during the day, had not the counsel on the other side begun to "argify" with his learned brother. During this time the special jurymen were doing the audience business, but getting tired of that, some one of them sent a line to some one else, who gave it to the clerk of the court, who consulted the judge, who acquiesced, and so the clerk said: Gentlemen of the special jury, you may depart hence and you need never come back no more!"

That was nice; but why bring all the special jury there and keep them waiting? Why could not some one have sent a paragraph to the papers a day before to say that the special jury need not attend on Saturday, and that if not wanted afterwards, further intimation would appear in the newspapers?—Yours, &c.,

ALVINGTON,

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* It is said that the *lingam* venerated in the temple is the same one which Laksman brought back from Benares; and that the clay *lingam* made by Rama himself jumped miraculously out of horror into the sea when the island of Bombay was invaded by the unclean Portuguese. Although the legend about Rama belongs to the Vishnuva circle, the Shivaites and the Lingaites, seeing how acceptable it was to the popular imagination, the Vishnuva hero proceeded to appropriate him for themselves, adding a few Shivaite legends to the original legends.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH TENANCY BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

In the House of Commons last night, the Bill for re-valuing judicial rents and suspending evictions on payment of three-fourths of the rent, which has been introduced by Mr. Parnell, was read a first time.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador to the Porte, has returned to Constantinople.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

DARMSTADT, SEPT. 10.

His Highness Prince Alexander arrived here to-day and received a perfect ovation.

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, SEPT 11.

The Burmese Thathanabaing Archbishop has addressed a letter, dated 7th September, to the authorities, in which he states he has asked the priests and laymen about the deaths caused by the floods. Reports of from 50 to 200 deaths in several quarters were made to him. He has made personal visits and found that very few deaths really occurred. He enumerates five in one district; none occurred in another, where rumour said 40 were drowned; and of a third district, he says, I believe that the information given me to the effect that about 50 or 60 or 100 or 200 people were drowned at Singyon Shwegu is false.

There is no military news, except of small skirmishes.

Sir Herbert Macpherson is expected here next week.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The services of Mr. C. Bayley, Under-Secretary, Agricultural Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. W. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, is appointed Under-Secretary, Agricultural Department, *vice* Mr. Bayley, posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

Burma Field Force:—Colonel Carey is appointed to command the Artillery, and Captain Haggard, to be Brigade-Major.

The following officers have been appointed for special service:—Captains E. Vaughan, F. Rundall, and G. Mayn; Lieutenants Picard, Cambridge, H. Costance, P. Wood, G. Arburthnot, E. Hawkes, and S. Willock.

The following are appointed to the Transport Department:—Major J. Cummins, Captain H. Saunders, Lieutenants F. Wilkinson and G. Ranken. Colonel Collet officiates as R. M. G., Colonel Haris officiates as A. G.

Captain Hamilton is appointed A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Furloughs:—Lieutenant H. Fagan, 1 year; Surgeon Hancock, 182 days; and Major S. Bishops, 1 year.

Extensions of leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Bayley, and Major J. Watts, 2 months; Captain A. Brooke, 3 months.

The services of Mr. G. Porter are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev. B. Morrel is permitted to retire.

The Rev. F. Knox resigns his appointment.

Colonel Charles Hughes is permitted to retire.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS SEPT. 12.

The Governor arrives on Tuesday morning from Ootacamund. He embarks in the steamer Pekin with Lady Duff and three children on the twentieth instant for Colombo. In His Excellency's absence the administration of the presidency will be conducted by the remaining members of the Government.

THE MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, having retired under the fifty five years' rule, the Governor-in-Council, in accepting his resignation, places on record his very high appreciation of the service which that able and zealous officer has rendered to the State during the long period of his connection with the Public Works Department. Colonel Shaw-Stewart is succeeded by Colonel J. O. Hasted, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pennywick succeeds Colonel Hasted as joint secretary to the Government Irrigation Branch.

TRANSPORT ANIMALS FOR BURMA.

Some hundreds of ponies, mules and bullocks have arrived from up-country stations for despatch to Burma, and arrangements for the embarkation of troops are generally progressing satisfactorily.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Promotions:—To be Colonel:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy Bance, B I. C. To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major Robert Shakespear. To be Captains:—Lieutenants Edward Martin, Arthur Barrett, Hugh Tate, Howard Goad, John Nixon, John Retalleck, James Bell, Eaton Travers, Cecil Brownlow, George Williams, Walter Cook, Alan Batten, Ernest Cunliffe, Lawrence Bradshaw. Indian Army:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major Ironside Bax.

Setbadar Mahomed Dawood, 3rd Madras Lancers, is admitted to the third class order of merit for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving the life of a British Soldier in Burma. Havaldar Tripal Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the same class for conspicuous gallantry in leading a charge in Upper Burma.

Mr. R. Stevenson, Assistant Commissioner, Burma has obtained the degree of honour in Burmese first division, and has been presented with the authorized donation of 4,000 rupees.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, China bound, left here, for Colombo, this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 11.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Kilwa arrived at Zanzibar direct from Bombay yesterday.

The Italian mail steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 22nd August last, arrived at Hongkong on Friday the 10th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 12.

Mail steamer Clyde from Australia arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Total week's sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	39,000	"
" " " Surats	14,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	432,000	"
" " Surats	99,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	26,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3s. 13-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		15⅛
3	" Consols for account	100½
3½	" Sterling Loan	100¼
4½	" French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		44d.

Arrival.—Inchulva.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang. Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang. Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect

Both Penang Cables being interrupted and the Moulmein route open only for Siam and Cochin China, message for all other places eastward of India are posted from Rangoon or Moulmein to Penang.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.

Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted.

The Moulmein mail closes at Mozambique at 8 p.m. on the 13th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 11.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	84·2

WE learn from Berar that work on the proposed line of railway between Akola and Hingoli, a distance of eighty miles, has been postponed *sine die*. The cost of constructing the line is estimated at fourteen lakhs.

IMPROVED telegraphic communication is being established in Berar. To-day an office will be opened at the Aurangabad military station, which will be placed in communication with Jalna station.

WE hear that it is in contemplation to appoint a session judge for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. It is considered likely that Colonel Szczespanski, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District, will be appointed.

IT is probable that Lord and Lady Dufferin will take advantage of their presence at Hyderabad in November, to visit the famous caves of Ellora.

SEVERAL planters in Sylhet have been fined for non-payment of Income-Tax.

THE Commissariat cases have been decided in the Calcutta High Court in favour of the Government, the pleas of limitation and want of jurisdiction being sustained.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF, on giving up the Governorship of Madras, will not proceed direct to England, but will proceed to China and Japan, and America, crossing the Continent by the new Canadian railway.

THE *Bengal Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. W. W. Blyth to act as registrar of Parsee marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY pays a short visit to Hyderabad prior to leaving Bombay for England.

THE death is announced of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, in Calcutta. He had been suffering for some weeks from liver complaint, but did not seem to be serious ill till complications set in, and the disease terminated fatally on Wednesday night. His loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends, to many of whom his sudden death will be a painful shock.

THE liberal policy which has been inaugurated by the States of Gwalior and Indore in the abolition of transit duties is about to be followed by the last important State in Central India in which these dues prevail. It is announced that from the 1st October next, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal will remove the transit duties throughout her territories.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY recently paid a visit to Mazar-i-Sharif, where he was received with much honour in open darbar by Mahomed Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkistan. There was a parade of troops before a large assembly of people, and our Commissioner's reception was most cordial. The darbar was held at the special instructions of Abdur Rahman.

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON has made an order in the Calcutta High Court for the inspection of the documents in connection with the *Statesman* libel case.

THE Comptroller, Burma, has addressed to the Finance Committee a lengthy letter on the subject of reductions of establishments, etc. He dwells strongly upon the steady, uninterrupted, and rapid growth of the Provincial revenue from all sources on the one hand, and upon the short-handedness of some important offices, on the other. He also animadverts upon the proposal to retrench salaries, on the ground that the course would be a sure means of impairing the efficiency of incumbents.

A VERY practical notion of what the Silver Question signifies to the Indian Finances is furnished by the fact that the recent partial recovery in sterling exchange will, if maintained, improve the prospects of the Exchequer to the extent of half a million.

THE man, Devi Ditta, who has come into an unworthy prominence in Kashmir affairs of late, since his restoration to favour under the new règime, is now again in disgrace, and is being tried on criminal charges connected with the misappropriation of public moneys. If report is true, fresh scandal has been caused by his behaviour in Court.

THE seditious notice or proclamation to which we recently referred, calling upon all the natives of this province to join the Russains and Dhulip Singh was posted up in manuscript in the Husain Gabee, a public portion of the city of Multan.

THE Viceroy will leave Simla on October 28th and go direct to Umballa, travelling thence by special train to Bhawulpur. After a stay of three days there, His Excellency goes on to Lahore, arriving on 1st November. His visit to the Punjab capital will last three or four days; and the train will next be taken to Baroda, where a stay of three days will be made. The dates of the visit to Bombay and the Deccan are not yet settled.

BUT little news has been received lately from the Boundary Commission. Fever still lingers in their camps at Kham-i-Ab and Shadian. There are signs already of an early winter in that region and the start for Kabul must be made very soon, or the passes will be closed. A report was received some time ago of the death of the Governor of Herat, but this proved incorrect; he has been suffering, it seems, from epileptic fits, but his health now shows signs of improving.

COLONEL J. H. M. SHAW-STEWART, R.E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Madras, has been retired under the rules, as he completed the fifty-fifth year of his age. He entered the Army in 1851, arrived in India in 1853, and was appointed to the Public Works Department in January 1854. He commanded the Madras Sappers throughout the Chinese campaign of 1860. He was present at the action of Sinho, 12th August, the capture of Tungchow, 14 August; and of the Taku Forts, 21st August; the battle of Pali-chow, 21st September; and the subsequent operations ending in the surrender of Pekin, 13th October, 1860. (Medal with two clasps and Brevet Majority.) He was Consulting Engineer for Madras Railways for several years. He was appointed Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and assumed charge of his duties, 16th September, 1883; a week after he had been appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George.

SENTENCE was passed on Monday, by the Session's Judge of Lahore, on the twelve villagers arrested in connection with the Raiwind riots' case, which it will be remembered took place at the end of last month. The cause of the quarrel was a question as to the right of ownership of some mortgaged lands. A plot of ground had been mortgaged and had been cultivated for two crops by the mortgagees. On the death of one of these, a villager Sewa Singh, brother of the original owner claimed the land as blonging to himself and those connected with him. A band of some fourteen men then attacked the villagers in possession; killing three men in the disputed field, and two others in an adjacent village. Shortly afterwards when the police were in pursuit of the murderer, one of the men implicated hanged himself, and another, it is believed, escaped. The twelve prisoners arrested have been dealt with as follows:—One, Bolanath Singh has been sentenced to be hanged; five, Sewa Singh, Wakhan Singh, Kala Singh, Amra and Kalu have been sentenced to transportation for life; and six, Dewa Singh, Ishar Singh, Jowahir Singh, Hira Singh, Sundar Singh and Hem Singh have been acquitted. The sentence has been sent up to the Chief Court for confirmation.

ONE of the most interesting results of the agricultural experiments carried out during the past two years at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm is the establishment of the use of woollen refuse as a manure. This refuse is turned out of the Cawnpore mills in large quantities, and great difficulty is experienced in getting rid of it on any terms. Recent experiments, however, have shown that as a manure for wheat it produces results only second to saltpetre. As saltpetre is an expensive manure, and the woollen refuse costs next to nothing, the discovery ought to be of some value to cultivators. Another point brought out is the importance of deep ploughing. The average for all the experiments showed that deep ploughing gave an increase over ordinary shallow ploughing of 53·5 per cent. when the land was ploughed 9 inches deep, and 43·5 per cent. when ploughgd 5 inches deep, although the number of shallow ploughings was twice as many as of the deep.

SOME misconception, says an up-country paper, seems to have arisen regarding the introduction into the Legislative Council of a Bill of Torts by Mr. Ilbert. As a matter of fact, Mr. F. Pollock has been engaged at Home for some time past under Mr. Ilbert's instructions in the preparation of a draft Bill on the subject of civil wrongs. This draft was not provisionally completed until within the last few weeks, and it will, in the opinion of the present Legal Member, require careful examination by the Indian authorities before it can be made the basis of legislation. Under these circumstances there is no prospect of Mr. Ilbert being able to initiate legislation on the subject before his departure from India in November.

ACCORDING to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, the year 1885 was generally unhealthy, cholera and fevers having prevailed to a greater extent than in the previous year, while there is an increase in the mortality under every head of disease except small-pox. The total death-rate throughout the province was 22·74 per thousand of the population as against 20·83 in 1884, and an average of 18·59 for the previous five years. The increase in the death-rate was general among both the urban and rural population, but was greatest among the former. There were heavy floods in many parts of the province, but the Sanitary Commissioner remarks that "while, on the one hand they proved a calamity by destroying and damaging the agricultural outturn wholly or partially, and by causing heavy loss of cattle, they exercised, on the other hand, a great power for good by diminishing sickness in the great majority of the localities in which they prevailed." This opinion is contrary to that generally entertained in this country with regard to the effects of floods on the health of the people, for it has hiherto been supposed that the subsequent exhalations from the submerged land were the cause of outbreaks of malarious fever.

ACCORDING to the official report on the Tipperah district for the week ended the 2nd of September, the rain had ceased, and the floods were subsiding gradually. In some parts, as much as half the earlier rice crop appears to have been lost, and the winter rice has also suffered. But as regards the latter, transplantation is being pushed on as the waters subside, and as the seedlings have not yet been destroyed in many places, there is still time for replanting in those districts. The price of rice, however, is still very high.

THE following telegram regarding the meeting at Madhev Bag has appeared in several up-country papers:—"Infant marriage meeting, Madhev Bag, audience not more than two thousand, noisy, disorderly, not unanimous and illiterate audience largely gathered from bazaars; procedure irregular; discussion not allowed; speakers stopped; dissentients unjustly treated and their votes incorrectly reckoned." In commenting upon it, the Lahore paper remarks:—"There is no evidence to show whether the meeting was for or against infant marriage; but our correspondent was evidently on the side of the opposition; and would appear to have sent off his telegram while still breathless from the fray."

THE yield of gold in Victoria for the year 1885, was only 735,218 ounces, which was the smallest for the last 34 years. The total production of gold in the Colony from 1851 to the end of 1885 was 53,759,203 ounces, valued at £215,036,812. The mining population was about 26,192, being a decrease of 2,238 during the year. Of the miners 21,242 were Europeans and 4,950 Chinese. The average value of gold produced by each miner was £108-15-0, which was the highest since 1860. The Secretary for Mines is of opinion that an effort should be made to stop if possible the further decline of such an important industry to the Colony. He suggests the appointment of a Mining Council which the Government is about to appoint, and he also thinks that it would be as well to appoint a Royal Commission on Mining, with authority to visit Europe and America for the purpose of ascertaining the most approved methods of treating pyritous ores.

MILITARY NEWS.

OWING to the absence of Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in Chief, with the army at Burma, His Exellency has delegated "superior powers" to Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts and Forces in the Madras command. Certain sections of the Military regulations, conferring absolute powers on a Commander-in-Chief, have been suspended in consequence, and these powers have been temporarily delegated to Divisional and District Commanders of the Forces. So far as military discipline is concerned, only cases of mutiny, murder, and manslaughter (or the three M's) or the trial of British officers charged with military offences, will be referred for the orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The trial of native and warrant officers will be disposed of on their merits by General Officers Commanding. The suspension of the sections of the Articles of War and the delegation of "superor powers" will, it is expected, continue for about three months.

THE appointment of Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., who was to vacate the post of superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on the 23rd instant, to succeed Major-General Chamier, C.B., as Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, has now been announced. A Madras paper says:—"It was feared with good reason, that the appointment would go to "Bengal;" but "once bit twice shy;" and Lord Dufferin was too well aware of the injustice done to Major-General Chamier, by his supersession by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowis, in the office of Director, General of Ordnance, to be indifferent to the claims of so good a "Madras" officer, and so popular a man as Colonel McLeod has, doubtless, been described by the Madras Government to be." Colonel McLeod succeeded General Chamier at the Gun Carriage Factory; and during the last five years that establishment has derived very important advantage from the presence at its head of an officer who went through a hard course of practical instruction in his youth. The Factory added to its list of good services to the State by the excellent work it did last year, both when war seemed imminent with Russia, and when war broke out in Burma. As local Inspector-General of Ordnance, he will succeed a senior who thoroughly mastered the situation, and leaves the Department in a high state of efficiency. He will have the further advantage of finding in Lieutenant-Colonel C. W Brereton, an Assistant, who has, for two or three months, acted with much ability as chief of the Department. It is not yet known who will succeed Colonel McLeod at the Factory. Major Moore, R.A., the Military Secretary to the Governor, is understood to be one of the candidates.

THE 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, recently ordered from Kamptee to Madras in place of the 28th Regiment M.I., will, it is expected, embark next month on foreign service, garrisoning the stations of Port Blair and the Andamans. The 15th Madras N. I., now at Perambore, Madras, is high on the roster for "active" or "field" service. These regiments are commanded respectively by Colonel Roberts and Colonel (now Brigadier-General) A. T. Cox. The latter officer, it will be remembered, has obtained a Brigade Command in Upper Burma.

THE Brigade Command of the Ceded Districts, Bellary, will fall vacant on the 15th instant, the date on which Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Commandant, 13th Madras Infantry, the Acting Brigadier-General, becomes entitled to Colonel's allowances. The name of Brigadier-General Farrington was spoken of as the probable successor of Colonel Strickland in the command of the Ceded Districts, but as Colonel Farrington's services are required by the Government of India, the next senior officer at Bellary will assume temporary command of the Ceded Districts.

UNDER telegraphic instructions received from Army Head Quarters, Major Wyndham Hughes-Hallett, Judge Advocate-General, Madras Army, will leave Madras on the 15th instant to join Army Head Quarters, Burma. While Colonel (Brigadier-General) E. Faunce, Acting Quarter-Master-General, has charge of the military offices of the Army Head Quarter Staff, Ootacamund, Major W. Hughes-Hallett will assume a similar charge, at the base of operations, Rangoon, in addition to his legal duties as chief Military Law Officer. Major H. R. Hope, Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, has volunteered for active service with his regiment, the 1st Madras Lancers, which leaves Bangalore shortly for Upper Burma.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under the Command of Colonel Way, which left Aurangabad on the 3rd instant, arrived at Nandgaom on the 7th, after a trying march of fifty-six miles in almost continuous rain. Notwithstanding the hardships which the men had to undergo, they were in the best of health and spirits, the band cheering them up at intervals *en route*. The following is the programme of their journey by rail in troop trains:—

Leave Nandgaom,	6-30 p.m.	9th Sept.
Arrive at Dhond,	5-15 a.m.	10th Sept.
Depart do.	6 p.m.	
Arrive Wadi	7-50 a.m.	11th Sept.
Depart do.	7 p.m.	
Arrive Raichore,	11-30 p.m.	Do.
Depart do.	12-20	
Arrive Gooty	5-35 a.m.	12th Sept.
Depart do.	12-40 noon	
Arrive at Madras,	5-35 a.m.	13th do.
Embark for Burma, 14th and 15th. Sept.		

THE INDIAN GIRL-WIDOW.

(DEDICATED WITH DEEP SYMPATHY TO ALL THOSE WHO EXERT THEMSELVES IN THE CAUSE OF SUFFERING WOMANHOOD.)

Oh cruelty
To steal my basil pot from me!" (Keats.)

I.

What falls like blackest folds of night
In gorgeous coils, while lambent light
Reflected sparkles soft inwoven,
Like stars upon the brow of heaven,
Like moonlight on the heaving wave
Or cypress dark that guards a grave?

II.

How smooth each curve of ebon hue!
Life has not left them surely yet;
There's lustre on each arch of jet
Warmth too is in them and the dew,
The dew of life pervades them still.
But soon they'll fade and dull and chill
A dry and death-like hue they 'll wear!

What *is* the deed that's doing there?
What falls thus beautiful as Night
And captive takes the gazer's sight?
—Alas! a poor Child-widow's hair!

III.

And ever from the shrinking girl
As falls each long and silky curl:—
"It is my own, ye have no right.
To shame me thus, my life to blight.
My poor, poor hair so thick and long!
Ye have no right to do this wrong.
Oh Gods! what cruel men ye be
To cut my own long hair from me!"

IV.

"How brutal, cowardly and vile! ....
They cut; and sneering all the while,
Said that I was a widow-maid
—Alas what is it that they said?—
That while I live I must not wear
My own—not their's!—my *own* long hair!"

V.

"They've even shaved my head, alas!
I looked this morning in the glass
And shrieked with horror grief and fear.
So frightened was I that the tear
Refused to flow; I shall go mad!
My very playmates too were glad
And mocked me with my shaven head;
Yea Heaven I wish that I were dead! ...."

VI.

"No more I'll cull the yellow flowers
That spring brings forth in golden showers,
To deck, like other girls my hair;
For ebon and gold look wondrous fair!
And we Hindoo girls know this full well
And our chiefest adornment 't is to wear
The yellow flower with its golden bell
Round the blue black coil of our braided hair.
Ye Gods how brutal men must be
To steal my blue black locks from me!"

VII.

(Fifteen years later.)

"I saw a little child to-day,
Prattling and talking in prettiest way
With lisping words scarce understood
Save by its mother. And as it stood,
I clasped its hand, its little hand,
So small 'twas lost within my own,
And then I thought of this foulest brand,
This cruel law which Gods disown,
But impious selfish men impose
The cause of all our widowed woes!"

VIII.

"Even when wed in infancy,
If her husband die at the age of three,
A widow-child may ne'er marry again!
My husband from me at eleven was ta'en
I was ten years old then and the boy,
The gentle youth might have been my joy;
But he died. I scarce remember his voice;
We were married when infants, we had no choice!
But now within my heart and brain
For long, long years a craving has lain;
A craving to have a little child,
To call me mother in accents sweet;
To wake me at morn with its little fingers,
Wandering over my face and breast
With gentle mutterings of unrest—
For children wake while the night still lingers,
Or to hear its little pattering feet,
As they run towards me naked and wild.
It cannot be; Oh Gods, ye Gods!
Men punish me worse than with iron rods.
Their brutal laws and selfish decree
Make love and children a crime for me!"

IX.

"Sita, my friend, had a baby boy
But her's alas! was embittered joy.
To hide a widow's sad disgrace
She wandered about from place to place
Till at last one night in the stormy weather
They were found, her child and she together,
With tears still wet on each other's face
And locked in their last, long cold embrace!

X.

And here I stand by the river deep;
I am weary of life and I long to sleep;
My mother is dead and my father too
On this earth I have nothing left to do.
My dead husband's people despise me and find
I'm a burthen although they try to be kind.
I cannot work for I am not strong;
I dare not love, for I'll never do wrong;
So there's no one must be my helpmate now,
Though I've lived in honour and kept the vow
That *others* made without my consent!

XI.

The *Shastras* never this cruelty meant!
Yea I think the Gods in Heaven will be
Kinder than men on earth to me.
They call me, the Gods; I hear their voice
From the swift dark water they bid me rejoice,
And fly from men's ghastly cruel decree
That robs all the joys of life from me!

XII.

She slid from the bank as if in a dream
A faint cry was heard from the far mid-stream
So swift the current had swept from the shore
Thrice she rose and then sank for ever more!
And the ivory moonlight again did sleep
On the Sacred Ganges broad and deep!

Yea, and as its mighty, resistless tides
Roll ever towards the unfathomed sea
So may the great heart of Humanity
Beat with boundless justice and love for its guides!

CAMERON MACDOWALL.

TAIL-TWISTING *vs* GOAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SPURS are employed for three purposes, which are—First, to stimulate the energies of the flagging or idle horse; secondly, to punish the vicious or refractory animal; and thirdly, to induce him to improve his pace without accelerating it, from which last offence they are specially termed "persuaders." Sir Francis Head lays it down, as rule, that all horses in this country (England) are so generous as to be excited by every carriage or rider that passes them; but though this is certainly the rule, there are numerous exceptions to it, and to ride a "slug" without spurs on the road would be a nusiance, and on the hunting-field a source of extreme danger. That they may be abused is true enough, and that they often are so, is equally correct; but that is no reason why they should not be worn by those who can be trusted with them. On the road they are only required for sluggish or vicious horses; but in the hunting-field it is never safe to be unprovided with them, as a prick at the right moment has saved many a fall. Thus writes the great authority "Stonehenge" in his book, "The Horse in the Stable and the Field." It is to be noticed that in his remarks, not one word is given by him, which can be construed into "torture." Therefore the use of the spurs by those who can be trusted with them is not torture. In the same way the use of the goad (which is not in reality a more formidable weapon than hunting spur), on the refractory or vicious "bile" of this country cannot be construed as torture. The common or garden "bile" of India is, notwithstanding the laudations he receives from poets, globe-trotters and "wandering dooks," in praise of his meek and mild appearance, gentle liquid eye, patience and general amiability of temper, not a thing of joy to his driver. He (the "bile," not the driver) is a "cussed" brute at times, and very often too. Let the unpractised hand try and "hank" that "bile." In vain will he ejaculate mystic gutteral sounds, vainly twist the tail whilst deftly using the toe; all to no purpose; the betting is 10 to 1 that out of sheer "cussedness" that "bile" will turn round and go the opposite way. The Indian "bile" has also a temper of his own, and as Nature furnished him with horns, (a mistake nowadays on the part of Nature, and one which Nature should now remedy by bringing out "a new patent hornless "bile" for domestic purposes") with which he can gore his oppressors, it is only fair to the driver that he should have some means, beyond the mere use of his fingers and toes, by which he can inflict summary and condign punishment on his refractory servant. If the tender-hearted people who hold up their hands and cry shame on the user of the goad would but try to drive a stubborn elderly "bile" along at something over a mile an hour without that persuader, they would find the task a very difficult one, and as they don't object to tail-twisting, it would be well if they first satisfied themselves which course is the most brutal. They will probably find that a long continued course of well-considered tail twisting (carrying with it, as its consequences inflamation to the joints of the tail, not to mention dislocation, generally hardening it into knots and excrescences) is much more akin to torture than the sharp, short-lived prick of the goad, as the latter gives but momentary pain, and no permanent damage is done, like in the case of a prolonged course of scientific tail-twisting.

CRICKET.

THE MOFUSSIL *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ALTHOUGH the Bombay Gymkhana on the whole, considerably improved on their performance twelve months earlier, when they suffered a single innings defeat, the Mofussil team won a decisive victory on Saturday, the defeat of the home cricketers being the more humiliating from the fact that their opponents threw away their chances so recklessly in the second innings as to make the smallest score recorded on either side during the last nine years. Playing on a wicket with which they are perfectly familiar, whatever else may be said against the ground, twelve of the strongest men the Gymkhana possess, utterly and entirely collapsed, the total of their double innings barely exceeding their opponents' first score. The character of the day's play may be estimated from the scoring sheet which reveals the interesting fact that the last nine Mofussil wickets contributed the grand total of 14 runs, an average which the losers barely succeeded in escaping. Aitken, Mactier, and Steele went out first ball in the second innings and Kerr in both; to stay throughout an over or two was the exception, and the highest score for the Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon was made by Nicholson in two hits for three each. Wilkins did no better in the second innings than in his preceding effort, and his tremendous score on the fast wicket at Poona had evidently unfitted him for any batting on the slower ground, for on both occasions he struck the ball too soon and spooned up an easy catch. The bowling analysis gives some remarkable results. In the second innings of the Mofussil, Gaddum took six wickets for 19 runs and Holland five wickets for 13. Lindner and Francis against the Gymkhana disposed of five and six wickets respectively for 21 and 13 runs, the former sending in seven maidens in succession The fielding was an immense improvement on the previous day and the Gymkhana scouts as if keenly alive to their short-comings earlier in the match, never permitted a chance to escape them.

No time was lost in recommencing play on Saturday, and in half-an-hour, the Gymkhana first innings was cleared off for 103 runs. Lindner being absent at the time, the bowling from the pavilion end was undertaken by Musgratt-Willams, whom Gaddum played on in his third over. Of the remaining bats, Kerr was bowled first ball, and Nicholson after slogging for two threes and a two, leaving the Gymkhana 35 runs to the bad. Five minutes before noon the Mofussil commenced their second innings. Gaddum's first over from the pavilion end was a maiden. Holland indulged in a trial ball and with the first of his over, clean bowled Aitken, who accompanied Major Fitzherbert to the wicket. Francis opened the scoring account, placing to his credit a three from each bowler. He got Holland to long leg in pretty fashion, but Vincent neatly stopped them. Major Fitzherbert refused to be tempted by Gaddum's slows, and play was so slow, that on the first half-hour only 18 had been put on. Francis then put a ball of Holland's eighth over into Major Beaver's hands, and the most formidable bat among the visitors was thus got rid of. Mactier came in and was bowled next ball. Two and three wickets for 18. Holland's over in which the double wicket fell was a maiden and he followed it up with two others. Lindner joined Major Fitzherbert, whose wicket—the fifth—fell just after he had put Gaddum prettily to leg for a couple. He hit up a ball in the slow bowler's succeeding over to Major Beaver. His successor, the Poona captain, got a single and a two when Major Wyer, caught him off of a ball of Holland's which Pottinger snicked over the wicket. Three runs more and at 26, Talbot was smartly caught off Gaddum with a right hand catch. Walter failed to score. Off Gaddum's next ball, he gave a chance to the wicket-keeper and the following delivery hit hard to Major Beaver, who held it fast and was well-cheered for his third catch. Seven wickets had fallen within the hour and the collapse was not ended yet. Lindner had stayed long enough to put four singles on, when a fine ball from Holland beat him, and scattered the stumps. At this stage Holland's analysis was something phenomenal. Out of 14 overs, half had been maidens, and he had taken five wickets for eleven runs. Half a chance was given by Musgratt-Williams to Nicholson two overs later, when a single was run and 30 reached, just before gunfire. Only one run intervened before his downfall. Skying Gaddum to the on, Begbie ran forward and secured a splendid catch. Drew narrowly escaped being run out in making his first single off Holland. His departure was only deferred till next over, when Gaddum bowled him. Ryan only served to maintain his stumps intact through three maiden overs.

With 68 runs to get, Wilkins and Holland went in after tiffin for the Gymkhana, whose second innings commenced at twenty minutes to three. Lindner was cut for a couple of singles first over. Francis, from the Boree Bunder end, got in a singular over, including two runs, two wides and a wicket, the last being Holland's, whom a fine bailer disposed of. One wicket for 5 runs. Seven maidens followed in succession when the Bombay captain followed in. Wyers first and only hit was a fine drive for four. The next ball from Francis he spun up between point and slip. Musgratt-Williams and Ryan both ran for the catch, and despite a collision between the two, which threw the former to the ground, he held the ball. Two for 12. Major Beaver was next man in, but run-getting was at a standstill. Out of eight overs sent down by each bowler, seven of Lindner's had been maidens and four of Francis's. Major Beaver broke this run by cutting the Mhow bowler for a couple. In half an hour only 20 had been put together, and then Wilkins knocked up one of Lindner's into Drew's hands at long on. Major Beaver was next given out leg before to Francis with the score unaltered. Captain Steele was clean bowled first ball. Three, four and five wickets for 20 runs. Gaddum and Blackwell becoming associated, the latter hit Lindner for a couple. Next over he put a ball through Ryan's hands at point, and with the second ball of the over, General Thatcher, who was umpiring for the Mofussil, gave him out for putting his leg in front. Six for 23. Then Vincent, the new comer, was given out in similar fashion from the other end, where Dr. MacCartie was acting in a similar capacity. Without a run being added, Begbie was clean bowled by Lindner, and when Kerr, the new comer, received the next ball, Ryan at point caught it within a few feet of the wicket. Eleven, eight and nine wickets had been lost in less than an hour for 24 runs. Great was the applause from the Gymkhana tent, when Nicholson twice hit Lindner to the trees for three on each occasion, thus making the highest score in the innings. Francis bowled Nicholson with a half volley, when the score was at 37, and the innings concluded for 39, after an hour and ten minutes play. The full score and analysis follow:—

MOFUSSIL.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Major Fitzherbert, c Holland, b Gaddum	3	c Beaver, b Gaddum	[illegible]
Mr. A. E. Aitken, c Holland, b Gaddum	0	b Holland	0
Mr. F. Francis, c Beaver, b Holland	12	c Beaver, b Holland	13
Mr. G. Walter, c Clowes, b Holland	11	c Beaver, b Gaddum	[illegible]
Mr. C. Pottinger, st Kerr, b Gaddum	3	c Wyer, b Holland	[illegible]
Mr. R. M. Mactier, c Beaver, b Holland	27	b Holland	[illegible]
Mr. A. J. Lindner, st Kerr, b Gaddum	47	b Holland	[illegible]
Mr. H. Talbot, b Gaddum	1	c Blackwell, b Gaddum	[illegible]
Mr. S. B. Rice, st Kerr, b Gaddum	8	not out	[illegible]
Mr. W. W. [illegible] b Holland	4	b Gaddum	1
Mr. C. A. Musgratt-Williams, not out	17	c Begbie, b Gaddum	0
Mr. P. R. Ryan, st Kerr, b Gaddum	0	b Gaddum	0
Bye 1, leg-bye 1, wides 2	4	Extras	[illegible]
Total	138	Total	[illegible]

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. M. R. Wyer, b Ryan	12	c Williams, b Francis	[illegible]
Mr. D. Wilkins, c and b Lindner	2	c Drew, b Lindner	4
Mr. W. Holland, l-b-w, b Ryan	30	b Francis	0
Major Beaver, b Lindner	2	l-b-w, b Francis	[illegible]
Mr. G. F. Blackwell, c Ryan, b Lindner	10	l-b-w, b Francis	[illegible]
Captain Steele, c Ryan, b Lindner	0	b Francis	0
Mr. F. D. Gaddum, b Williams	10	c Ryan, b Lindner	
Mr. W. T. Vincent, l-b-w, b Ryan	13	l-b-w, b Lindner	0
Mr. H. A. Kerr, b Williams	0	c Ryan, b Lindner	0
Mr. J. A. Begbie, c Williams, b Ryan	10	b Lindner	
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, b Ryan	8	b Francis	8
Mr. H. Clowes, not out	0	not out	0
Leg-byes 2, wides 4	6	Bye 1, Leg-byes 2, Wides 2	
Total	103	Total	3[illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY—FIRST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Mr. Lindner	108	40	10	4
Mr. Francis	40	15	4	0
Mr. Ryan	93	34	9	5
Mr. Williams	28	8	3	2

Francis bowled three wides and Ryan one.

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. Lindner	67	21	9	5
Mr. Francis	64	13	10	6

Francis bowled two wides.

MOFUSSIL—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. Gaddum	168	58	12	5
Mr. Holland	152	55	18	4
Mr. Wilkins	28	13	1	0
Mr. Clowes	16	8	1	0

Clowes and Gaddum bowled one wide each.

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. Gaddum	79	19	6	6
Mr. Holland	76	13	10	5

FALL OF WICKETS.

MOFUSSIL—FIRST INNINGS.

1 2-9 3-21 4-30 5-31 6-81 7-87 8-113 9-118 10-124 11-138

SECOND INNINGS.

1-0 2-18 3-18 4-22 5-25 6-26 7-26 8-28 9-31 10-32 11-32

BOMBAY—FIRST INNINGS.

1 2-39 3-46 4-59 5-61 6-61 7-79 8-85 9-85 10-96 11-103

SECOND INNINGS.

1 2-12 3-20 4-20 5-20 6-23 7-24 8-24 9-24 10-37 11-39

RESULTS OF PREVIOUS MATCHES.

Date.	Sides.	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.	Total.
Sept. 28, 29, 1877	Bombay	123	64	187
	Mofussil	67	109	176
Bombay won by 11 runs.				
Sept. 23, 24, 1878	Bombay	156	80	233
	Mofussil	96	*33	129
* For 4 wickets, drawn.				
Oct. 3, 4, 1879	Bombay	75	93	168
	Mofussil	65	60	125
Bombay won by 43 runs.				
No match in 1880.				
Sept. 2, 3, 1881	Bombay	96	70	166
	Mofussil	70	*86	156
(12 a side) drawn.				
*The Mofussil had 3 wickets to fall and only 10 runs to get to win.				
Sept. 8, 9, 1882	Bombay	49	75	124
	Mofussil	40	85	125
Mofussil won by 5 wickets.				
Sept. 24, 25, 1883	Bombay	85	107	192
	Mofussil	68	61	129
Bombay won by 63 runs.				
Sept. 5, 6, 1884	Bombay	43	62	105
	Mofussil	86	97	183
Mofussil won by 78 runs.				
Sept. 4, 5, 1885	Mofussil	98	...	98
	Bombay	52	35	87
Mofussil won by innings and 11 runs.				
Sept. 10, 11, 1886	Mofussil	138	32	170
	Bombay	103	39	142
Mofussil won by 28 runs.				

Total 9 matches—Mofussil won 4; Bombay 3, and two drawn.

POONA LIGHT ON MADHAV BAUG DOINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Alpha," in your yesterday's issue, enters into an elaborate apology of the promoters of the late demonstration at Madhav Baug, and asserts that that is the Poona view of the matter; but I believe they will not thank him for his trouble, because he makes explicit what they evidently seemed anxious to conceal underneath a plausible exterior. "Alpha" makes much of "the people" and "the public," who were educated for years, and were now called in simply to pass their decision, and not argue in the subject of reform. This was, of course, the tactic of the Madhav Baug wire-pullers, but it is sadly out of calculation and harmony with facts. When the extent of the evils of infant marriage and enforced widowhood was under discussion, the world was told that they were really confined to the handful of Brahmical castes and a few of the lower castes who were foolishly imitating what was depreciated by the Brahmans themselves, yet now that the time for seriously considering what should be done to check them had come, Brahmans of education and position collect a mob, consisting of these very despised castes, and get them to sanction an undisturbed continuance of the same evils! How dignified and how advanced the course! Truly the day was a red-letter day in the annals of India, at least of Bombay. The only result of such tactics would be to throw discredit on all mass meetings whether, gathered for political or for social objects.

The disorder at the meeting is sought to be excused, because all mass meetings are noisy—even those of England—where the people are better educated; but surely nowhere are people directed by signs and beckoning, as they were here, to cry down or cry up men and propositions as it suited the wishes of the few prime movers! And "the people," who were so directed, were unable to distinguish between the genuine petition drafted for their adoption and a parody of it published by a Parsee paper. Were they not then duly "educated" for the task of deciding on the question laid before them at Madhav Baug?

Much is made of the omission of the name of the Hon. Mr. Telang from the signatures to the protest against the conduct adopted by the chairman. The critics who do this fail to notice the absence of the name of Mr. Parakh, the seconder of the amendment, and they further ignore or are unable to appreciate the propriety or delicacy of these two gentlemen not being asked, or of their refusing, if asked, to sign the complaint. I believe the fact is that *neither was asked*, though one was not on the spot then.

But I will come to the main point of the dispute—the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Telang, which is stigmatised as a trick of the opposition, why I cannot say. When a public meeting is held, any one of the public has a right to bring in an amendment to the main proposition, and so the opposition did in this case. But in doing so, I think, it acted very fairly to the managers of the meeting in intimating the intention beforehand, and asking that it be embodied in the draft memorial. If that had been accepted, there would have been no appearance of opposition, and the weakness of the meeting and hollowness of the demonstration would have been gracefully covered, for not only would the crowd have accepted anything the managers asked of them, but several intelligent orthodox men, who were present, declare, they would have voted for it if they had only heard it, which they were unable to do owing to the noisy character of the gathering.

It is however alleged that the amendment was irrelevant and unnecessary, and it is in explaining this allegation that "Alpha" lets out the cat, which the more astute managers wished to remain in the bag. "The acceptance of the amendment," says he, "would have put a different colouring on the movement, for deprecating legislative interference." The recognition of the evils when coupled with statement that we were prepared to remedy them ourselves, was liable to be construed into an admission, that in case we made no progress, or "did so slowly, legislation was required." The desire of the party here represented is that there shall be no progress, slow or rapid, and hence all this strained endeavour to ignore the existence of the evils themselves. "Nothing, however, is more incorrect" than to say so exclaims "Alpha,' and adds, "as a matter of fact, the evils have been acknowledged by all, publicly as well as privately, years before Mr. Malabari was heard." This is just to Mr. Malabari, who has been wrongly credited with having originated the controversy; it is also just to those Hindu gentlemen who have been ventilating the question these thirty years and more. Where then is the rub, says "Alpha." We held a meeting—a public meeting—here to discuss what steps should be taken to remedy the evils, but fails to say with practical result. I may tell him that here too we have had meetings—public and private—with the same sad result. For forty years the question has been ventilated, and young men who then glowed warm in their essays and declamations have either died out or grown grey—without the "remedy for the evils" progressing an inch inwards. On the contrary, here is a public meeting held with the object of deprecating perhaps the only effective remedy, and yet the movers of its fight shy of a public *recognition of the evils*, because, as "Alpha" incautiously confesses, it would bind them to effect some degree of the reform some future day, and the Poona Sirdars, who were present at the public meeting there, of course send letters of sympathy to the promotors of the Madhav Baug movement. Is not this electric speed in reform? One generation is not too much in the life of a nation, no doubt, but neither is it a contemptibly short period for making some *beginning* in the remedying of evils, which have been complained of and recognised publicly and privately, and yet flourish as ever. "Alpha" and his friends are no doubt ardent wishers of political progress, and if so, he and they should beware how they suggest to the Anglo-Indian Brahman a similar rejoinder to their own eagerness after that achievement. He has been pretty free with the motives of the opposition to the Madhav Baug force. May I now ask, what is the motive which drives the Brahmans into the ridiculous position of decrying evils, and yet refusing to remedy them; of deprecating their adoption by the lower castes and yet going on their knees before these despised castes to assemble in crowds, and ask them to lend the weight of their masses to perpetuate the very same evils? I am afraid the motive is not far to seek, but I will say no more.—Yours, &c. HINDU.

12th Sept.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The highly scientific and interesting articles on the above subject written by Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., recently quoted in your columns, deserve the most careful consideration; but as the conclusions he adduces are, if not entirely incorrect, very over-estimated, I trouble you with the following, so that any one who may be inclined to blossom into an iron-founder and steel manutacturer (hoping to become eventually the Bessemer of Central India) may see that it is not all gold that glitters even when supported by the weight of an authority of Mr. McMinn's standing and research.

In Mr. McMinn's first letter, he ignores the fact that in the hot weather the water-power from the "Hirun," or any other user, would be much reduced and with a deficient rainfall previously, probably be quite unavailable on a scale sufficiently large to be of any mechanical use to a large concern. Then as regards coal. Is the Umeria coal suitable or not for smelting purposes? The general opinion, heard so far by the writer, seemingly being, that whilst it is a fair coal for locomotive purposes it is not suitable for manufacturing requirements. The time burners at Kutnee say that it does not do even for their work.

Mr. McMinn, however, desires to see a high quality of *manganese steel* made from charcoal iron, but how about the charcoal? I think, and am almost sure, but I write from memory only, that the chief reason which induced Mr. C. H. Trimnell to abandon his iron manufacture in Kutnee, was the difficulty he foresaw in getting a sufficiently large supply of charcoal within a reasonable and paying distance of his works. That this deficiency is now removed or mitigated in any way is very unlikely. Mr. McMinn's concluding aeticle is very much "in nubibus" and calls for no special remark, except that he labours hard to find an apology for the manner (in spite of geological reports) in which capitalists and practical men appear to have given the district a wide berth, as far as the iron industry is concerned. His second article (the one in which he ventures to indulge in valuations which apparently have been garnered from antiquated trade price lists issued in the good old days) is the one which calls for most comment, as in it he proceeds to deal with commercial results. Whilst admitting and admiring Mr. McMinn's enthusiasm in the good cause (of trade), it is to be regretted that he did not confine himself to the purely theoretical part, with which he is well qualified to deal, leaving the practical part of the question to others whose avocations fit them better to deal with it. Mr. McMinn's depreciation of cisticism shows at once that he himself has not overmuch confidence on the facts he has tabooed so assiduously to amass, and which the professional engineers and mechanics referred to by him, are probably still in search of.

Let us take hatchets to commence with. According to Mr. McMinn these cost complete (locally manufactured) 7 annas or with exchange at 1s. 6d=8d. According to his specification this locally made tool is principally composed of iron, merely steel tipped or faced, and must necessarily be rudely manufactured at the best, especially about the eye, (a very important part) and liable to split at any moment. Now as a matter of fact, a *solid steel* English axe with a patent machine-made eye, guaranteed to last until the axe is ground down so as to be quite worn out, can be supplied at 6 annas per lb. Taking his own weight at 1½lbs. the cost per axe would be 9 annas or with exchange at 1s. 6d=10d. In this instance at first sight it appears that the balance is in favour of the local article, but it cannot be seriously contended that the country-made article is equally good with the English one, firstly, for the very obvious reason above given, and secondly as one English-made axe will wear out at least 3 native made ones.

With adges again, the best English made *solid steel*, patent machine-made eye; can be had in Bombay at 14 annas each as compared with Mr. McMinn's quotation for a locally-made one of Rs. 1-8 each. The inferior article therefore actually costing 10 annas more than the undoubtedly superior English one?

Ploughshares, cannot be fairly brought forward at all, because they are of purely local pattern and make, and are not imported articles.

Pickaxes, costing, according to Mr. McMinn Rs. 5-8 per maund (82lbs.) in Jabalpur certainly cannot be imported under Rs. 6-5, per md., but when we take into consideration the comparative wearing power of the English article with the native-made one, (being 3 to 1 in favour of the former) it is obvious that the slightly higher cost is practically *nil*—also take into consideration the difference in make and finish, the English pick having a solid eye, as compared with an irregular split eye in the native tool. Anvils, again, cost Rs. 7 per maund, according to Mr. McMinn, or, taking his exchange at 1s. 6d.=10s. 6d. Now, a superior article can be had here at Rs. 7-6 p. md. or say Rs. 7-6 at 1s. 4d. exchange (the late value)=9s. 10d. Result a better quality and 8d. cheaper! Steel., Mr. McMinn's costs £9 per ton, Jabalpur prices, with the additional restriction of "for large pieces"—English steel, good quality, can be put down here (ex-ship Bombay at £7-10s. per ton, and sellers don't specify only for large pieces; but for this price will supply ⅜" rods also. Of course, steel in England can be made to cost any fancy price, if specially fine qualities or discriptions are wanted, but the bulk of English steal is now selling at from £6 to £22 per ton, as compared with Mr. Mc'Minn's quotation of from £12 to £56 per ton. Further, I may add that good *pring* steal can be had now at £6-2-6 per ton ex-sipsh Bombay. Mr. Mc'Minn's contention that no English steal (not even Bessemer, which by the way is *not* the best as he implies) can compete with the local article is quite erroneous, the superiority of the English manufacture is attested by the market value, which is always greater than that of the indigenous product.

We now come to scissors; but I am afraid that the purchase made referred to by Mr. McMinn at Treacher's was not characterised by the commercial acumen we are led to expect from him, but I may add for his information (and future guidance when again dealing in cutlery of this discription) that English scissors are now being sold at 20 shillings a gross, less 30 per cent. trade discount, and if he will work this out he will find very little margin in favour of the Jabalpur make, and which judging from the usual style of an up-country made pair, are more for sale than use, like the razors of historic fame. Regarding iron, which is the speciality on which Mr. McMinn dilates so freely, it will doubtlessly interest him to know that good iron is now being imported at a cost of £4-12-6 per ton, delived ex-ship Bombay, as comparered with his local quotation of £4-15 per ton. Iron plates, his at Rs. 9 per md. or Rs. 12-5 per cwt, can be had of English manufacture, good quality, at Rs. 11 per cwt, and common quality at Rs. 8 per cwt. Comment is needless! It is useless giving further figures, as those I have given show how misleading the quotations given by Mr. McMinn are, but as a final example, Swedish iron, which according to Mr. McMinn cost £11 per ton *at Home* is now being delivered *in Bombay* at £9-10-0 per ton. Can therefore native manufactured stuff compete with European? Taking into consideration that the exchange is against importers and Home manufacturers, and still with that drawback their prices compare generally lower than that of the locally made articles; it looks not, and in conclusion I can only recommend all those who show Mr. McMinn's hopeful and sanguine views, to consider carefully these few facts and figures, and I may add that the quotations herein given by me, are those received from a firm who do a large business as importers and manufacturers (at Birmingham) an who have kindly supplied them, so they can be authenticated if necessary. A. C. W.

THE SAILING OF GOVERNMENT HIRED TRANSPORTS.

THE Government hired transport Nurjehan Kashgar, Sirdhana, and Bhundara, will sail for Rangoon on the 21st and 22nd Sept. respectively, with the officers and troops of 1st Lancers and some details.

The Nurjehan will sail on the 21st inst. with 3 officers, 4 native officers, 145 troops, 106 followers, 81 ponies and 4 bullocks of the 1st Lancers, and 4 officers, 42 native officers, 76 men, 7 hospital assistants, 56 followers, and 4 horses of the 23rd Infantry and Medical Department..

The Kashgar will sail on the same day for Rangoon with 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 127 men, 88 followers, 141 horses, 72 ponies, and 4 bullock of the 1st Lancers, and 42 men details.

The Sirdhana will sail on the 22nd inst. with 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 116 men, 82 followers, 126 horses, 66 ponies and 4 bullocks of the 1st Lancers, and 26 men, and 4 followers of the 1st Grenadiers, and 25th Bombay Infantry and details.

The Bhandara will sail on the 22d inst. with 3 European officers, 5 native officers, 142 men, 98 followers, 153 horses, 78 ponies, and 4 bullocks of the 1st Lancers, and 83 European officers, 83 warrant officers, 6 native officers, 70 men, 15 hospital assistants, 116 followers, and 13 horses of the half 23rd Bombay Infantry and details, and the whole of the Medical Department.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CONTEST.

THE rifle match between the A and B Companies, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, was concluded yesterday in favour of the B Company by 39 points. The shooting took place at the Callian rifle range. The weather in the morning was fair, and it was thought that it would continue so throughout the day; but when the companies were firing at 600 yards it rained heavily. Lieutenant A. Abbott superintended the shooting. The B Company winning the toss, selected 200, 500, and 600 yards, and seven rounds at each distance. After firing was finished at 200 yards, A Company were ahead by 5 points, and at 800 yards the B Company were ahead by 13, and at 600 yards by 39 points. Sergt. Bethell, of the A Company, was the best shot, and Volunteer M. Connell the first on the field. Conditions.—Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Seven rounds each distance, and one sighting shot and ten men aside. Position, 200 yards standing, 500 and 600 lying down. Targets, Old Regulations.

The following are the scores:—

A COMPANY.

Vol. Scott		21
Corpl. R. Hayter		18
Sergt. Somers		22
Sergt. Ryan		17
Sergt. Brand		17
Vol. Sutch		21
Sergt. Huard		12
Corpl. Bingham		18
Vol. Allen		17
Sergt. Bethell		22
Total...		185
Vol. Scott		17
Corpl. Hayter		20
Sergt. Somers		13
Sergt. Ryan		20
Sergt. Brand		10
Vol. Sutch		16
Sergt. Huard		16
Corpl. Bingham		21
Vol. Allen		20
Sergt. Bethell		20
Total...		173
Vol. Scott	16	54
Corpl. Hayter	23	61
Sergt. Somers	12	47
Segt. Ryan	15	52
Sergt. Brand	9	36
Vol. Sutch	10	47
Sergt. Huard	14	42
Corpl. Bingham	10	49
Vol. Allen	18	55
Sergt. Bethell	20	62
Total...	147	505

B COMPANY.

Sergt. B. Glover		20
Vol. M. Connell		21
Corpl. F. A. Jones		18
Vol. J. Chappell		17
Vol. Jos. Robertson		20
Vol. C. Jenkinson		7
Vol. W. Lorimer		20
Vol. D. Radford		20
Sergt. Seymour		20
Sergt. A. Coles		19
Total...		180
Sergt. B. Glover		18
Vol. M. Connell		22
Corpl. F. A. Jones		22
Vol. J. Chappell		11
Vol. Jos. Robertson		17
Vol. C. Jenkinson		20
Vol. W. Lorimer		21
Vol. D. Radford		20
Sergt. Seymour		21
Sergt. A. Coles		14
Total...		186
Sergt. B. Glover	18	56
Vol. M. Connell	21	64
Corpl. F. A. Jones	21	59
Vol. J. Chappell	15	43
Vol. Jos. Robertson	20	57
Vol. C. Jenkinson	15	42
Vol. W. Lorimer	14	55
Vol. D. Radford	21	61
Sergt. C. Seymour	16	57
Sergt. A. Coles	17	50
Total...	178,	544

MADRAS.

ANOTHER SUICIDE IN THE FORT.—Orderly Sergeant Foster, of the Somersetshire Regiment, attached to the Bedfordshire Regiment, stationed at Fort St. George, has committed suicide this morning, by shooting himself with a revolver through the head, while seated in an armchair. He obtained from his wife the necessary ammunition several days ago on the plea that he wanted it for someartillery men, who were about to shoot a cobra, and, having so secured it, he hid it away in the orderly room. Deceased is said not to have been in debt, and no cause is yet assigned to his rash act. He has left a widow, but fortunately no children. It will be remembered that the Somersetshire Regiment did excellent service in Burma during the late Expedition, and subsequent unsettled state of the country, marching from place to place until they were absolutely shoeless. Deceased only arrived from Burma a short time ago. On the report of the pistol, Colour Sergeant Lewis and others rushed into the room, where they found deceased in a sitting posture, quite dead.—*Madras Times.*

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD.—During the month of August, 595 tons, 17 cwt. of ore were crushed by the Mysore Gold Mining Company, and yielded 1589·405 oz of gold, being at the rate of 2·66 oz. of gold per ton of rock. The quantity of stone crushed in July was 730 tons; in June 954 tons; and in May 507 tons; and the yield of gold in those three months was 2,010 oz., 2,099 oz., and 1,302 oz. respectively, or at the rate of 2·75 oz., 2·20 oz., and 2·57 oz. per ton of rock. The average yield of gold at the mine for the four months was 2·54 oz., or say 2 oz., 10 dwt., 19·20 grains per ton of rock. Captain Plumber mentions in his report of the 19th July that "the ore stamped this week from all the workings mixed together averages 3 ozs. 7 cwts. 19 grs. per ton." That this is a very high average, is shown by the following statement of the average yield of gold from certain parcels of quartz in the gold fields of Victoria, operated on during the quarter ended the 31st March last:—

District.	Crushed. Quartz. Tons.	Yield of gold. Oz.	Avg: Oz.	Avg: dwt.	yield. grs.
Ballarat ..	50,735	16,969	0	6	16·52
Beechworth ..	2,714	2,389	0	17	14·56
Sandhurst ..	85,921	40,164	0	9	8·38
Maryborough..	8,268	4,703	0	11	9·09
Caslemaine ..	19,347	13,689	0	14	3·17
Ararat ..	5.218	1,121	0	4	7·19
Gippsland ..	10,957	10,669	0	19	11,40
Total..	183,160	89,704	0	9	19·14

The *Mining Journal*, in a notice of Indian minerals at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, says:—"The Mysore Gold Mining Company, Kolar, have supplied some picked samples of auriferous quartz of an unusually dark colour, assaying 300 and 500 ozs., per ton respectively. The Kolar district in Mysore does not appear to have had as much attention paid to it as some of the other Indian gold-bearing districts. The rocks are said to be similiar to those of the Wynaad. The Government of India could not have done better than make gold ores a strong feature of their exhibit, as a means of restoring public confidence in a branch of Indian commerce which has of late been much shaken, if for no other reason."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE NEW FORT AT CHATHAM.

A FEW weeks ago some short paragraphs in the newspapers announced that the rapid construction of a new Fort on the outer line of the defences of Chatham had been entrusted to one of the Government contractors, who was expected to complete the work in a month from the date of commencement. The announcement was completely at variance with the old ideas of permanent fortifications, taking two or there years to dwell and build, and costing tens of thousands in money. The new Fort, however, has been constructed, and it marks an era in the progress of permanent fortification. Practically, it almost amounts to a most important discovery, for not only is the new system applicable to the defence of any important military station, but it goes very far, indeed, to solve the problem of the defence of the Metropolis, and that, too, in the most economical and eminently satisfactory manner.

The position of the new Fort is between three and four miles east of the Royal Engineers' head-quarters on Brompton Hill at Chatham, and when the second Fort, which is to be constructed near the present new one, and the gun emplacements and other connections are perfected in connection with them, the outer line of defence will be completed between the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway on the one hand, and the River Medway at Gillingham Creek on the other. In the old conventional style of fortification great ditches were excavated, and the sides of the ditches built up with masonry or brick, and then again above this were raised parapets and embrasures for artillery, forming prominent and unmistakable eminences visible for miles upon miles as far as the eye could see. It is an easy thing to attack such fortifications by artillery, for the gunners can see what they have to hit, and a few shot and shell will tumble the wall of the Fort into the ditch, forming a bank up which the assault can be given. Totally distinct from this is Fort Twydall. It is an earthwork of the simplest kind, merely shaped out of the natural earth; and even although so recently finished, it is scarcely visible at a thousand yards away, and then only by reason of the freshness of the upturned soil. In another year, when the grass has grown, its outlines will be quite indistinguishable at half that range. The value of the simplest earthworks, even protected by rifle fire alone, was so distinctly shown at Plevna that it is not to be wondered at that military engineers should endeavour to apply the lesson to advance the science of permanent fortification; and it redounds to the credit of our own Royal Engineers when they have been the first to devise and apply the new system in a manner so effective and so especially suited to the requirements of this country. Especially is honourable recognition due to the late Director-General of Fortifications, Sir Andrew Clarke, for his initiative in its adoption. Fort Twydall in dimensions is about one hundred yards in extreme length of exterior limits, and is capable of holding four hundred men, or a unit of half a battalion of Infantry. In form the actual Fort looks something like an ellipse, but is in reality a narrow, four-sided figure, with the angles rounded off. This portion is forty-five yards in length, and the gacis extends all round it. The parapet of the Fort is very little raised above the ground level, and then there is a broad covered way, dug out in rear of the banquette all round, for the communication of the defenders. Behind this, again, the earth is sloped gradually up to the natural surface. In the rear of this are the casemates, sunk into the ground, and roofed with iron rails and concrete, the excavated soil being thrown over them to the extent of from four to six feet. The parapet for the line of fire extends round the Fort; but the casemates are only placed in rear of its front face. The flanks and the entrance at the rear of the Fort are defended by machine or quick-firing guns; but no artillery is permitted in the Fort at all. The glacis is from thirty to forty yards in length, and is formed by the natural outline of the ground sloped off to a smooth surface, and deprived of all cover for assaulting troops. In war it would be covered with entanglements and other obstacles. The glacis is entirely enclosed along its outer fringe by a wrought-iron fencing of angle iron with barbs and sprongs. This palissade is about seven feet high strongly bound by horizontal bands and firmly fixed in a bedding of concrete. A fairly broad path extends all round outside the fencing. But to get to this path a step slope has to be descended; and one can imagine the awful penning of the assaulting troops between this slope and the fencing—exposed all the while to the rifle fire of the defenders lining the parapet of the Fort, the hail-storm of the bullets passing uninterrupted at them over the even surface of the glacis. All the slopes of the Fort are made as flat as practicable, for artillery cannot knock down level ground, and, as has been so repeatedly proved, the nearer the slopes approach to a level the less damage can artillery do them. All the earth defences are also made as shallow, or as narrow from front to rear, as can be, for shot and shell are difficult to plant upon a narrow area. When shells burst away from the observer it is very difficult to say whether they have burst on the ground or at what height or distance away from the object aimed at, even when that object can be plainly seen. But when the object cannot be distinguished, as will be the case with such forts as the Twydall from the ranges at which artillery must begin to work, there will be no possibility of the gunners edging up their aim by observations, as is done in experimental siege practice, when there are train observers in all directions to report results. We may, therefore, definitely conclude that artillery fire cannot materially assist the assault against forts of the new class. The capture of them can only be attempted by very large masses of troops acting at the utmost disadvantage. The Russians at Plevna, acting against a ring of mere earthwork forts of small dimensions—only forty yards square—were utterly beaten at every assault, losing altogether over forty thousand men, and in their great attack of the 11th September, 1877, having nearly twenty thousand killed and wounded. The basis of the new system is to form the fortification by small excavations, which in nowise materially alter the general outline of the site, and to give the least possible target to the artillery of the attack.

With application of this new system to the defence of London, it is, at a glance, easy to perceive how many advantages it must possess. If, in three weeks, a chain of forts, encircling its suburbs, can be erected at any time, there need be no great anxiety to spend some hundreds of thousands of pounds upon acquiring land to erect works of the old type, which would have no other condition of existence than the canstant tendency to decay, and the equally constant and expensive antidote of keeping them in repair. If the designs for the defence are always kept faithfully prepared and pigeon-holed at the War Office, there will be at any emergency ample numbers of contractors and workmen available for the occasion, or even the general populace could be put to the new work under the direction of the military engineers. Each fort could be built by three hundred navvies, and made defensible in three weeks, and perfectly finished in the fourth week. The cost of other forts of the old type, say such as Horsted or Borstal, on the same outer line of defence as Twydall, will have been roughly, even as executed by convicts, say forty-five thousand pounds a-piece. The cost of Twydall, executed by a contractor with well-paid free labour, will probably be little over two thousand pounds, and the whole line of such works from the railway to the river will not exceed, say, six thousand pounds. In view of what has now been done we may look upon the cost of a unit fort as two thousand pounds, and the cost of fortifying London in imergency might be put down at one hundred thousand pounds for evey fifty forts, trebling that amount for connections and emplacements for howitzers to clear the gathering stations of the enemy for assaults, for roads and other accessories. What would the total of the new system be compared to the millions that would have to be expended to defend London with fortifications of the older conventional type. In money cost, the new system will be under a tenth of the old system; and the time of execution will be weeks instead of years, whilst in the general results the new system will have the distinguishing merits of rapidity, cheapness, and efficiency. Even so, however, there must be the guns in readiness, and the ammunition, and the trained men to work them.—*Standard.*

THE TRADE OF BATOUM.

THE recent Russian Imperial Order respecting the port of Batoum gives additional interest to the Report by Vice Consul Peacock on the trade and commerce of that place for 1885, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office. Mr. Peacock says:—

"The trade and shipping at this port during the year 1885 has increased in volume, whilst the value of exports, as well as of imports, has not proportionally increased as compared with those of 1884. Prices of the staple articles of trade continued to fall, and the profits made during the year under consideration were relatively less than those of the preceding year. With regard to exports, petroleum products still from the bulk of produce shipped from this port. The value, however, of that product, as declared by merchants and recorded at the Custom House, is rather above the real market value, the same having been estimated at the rate of prices of the preceding year, which were considerably higher than those of 1885. Owing to increased facilities of railway transports, grain has been supplied more extensively from the distant districts, situated beyond Tiflis and Elizavetopol. Of the different sorts of cereals exported from this port, wheat forms about 75 per cent. of the total quantity. Maize grown on this side of the Louram range and along the coast of the sea is principally shipped at Poti. Manganese is brought here from the mines near Dwirilla, the riches of which are very great, and that metal might be supplied in almost unlimited quantities if it were not for the want of a proper road between the mines and the railway station. The bulk of wool, as well as raw silk and cotton, are purchased in the interior, in districts lying beyond Tiflis, and are principally shipped to France. Other articles of export consist of timber, hides, carpets, &c.

"With reference to the imports, I have to remark that the data comprise only quantities or values of articles actually cleared at the Custom House, and that very considerable quantities of iron ware, tin plates, building material, dry goods, and colonials imported duty-less from foreign countries for sale or consumption on the spot are not at all recorded. As to quantities and values of imports from the different countries, England still occupies the first place at this port. The principal articles of import, viz., caustic soda, iron tank plates, tin plates, iron pipes, also firebricks, saltpetre, and empty barrels, have been more extensively supplied during the last year, owing exclusively to the growing demand of the petroleum industry. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in coal, cement, colonials, and dry goods, owing to the high protective import duties. The duties on foreign goods collected during the year 1885 amounted to 48,253*l.*, and in 1884 to 23,479*l.* The total quantity of exports from Batoum to Russian ports amounted in the year 1885 to 43,480 tons, and that of imports from Russian markets to this port to 58,515 tons.

"It may be of particular interest to notice the increase of imports with regard to certain articles from Russia, which formerly were chiefly supplied from England. In the year 1885 the quantities of Russian coal and cement imported to this place were respectively 7838 and 1673 tons; in 1884, 1912 and 1250 tons. The coal is brought from the district of the Don, in Sonth Russia, and cement from Novorossisk, a port on this coasts.

"The shipping at this port during 1885 has been nearly 25 per cent. more than that of the preceeding year. The number of vessels under the British flag that entered this port in 1885 was 68, of a total tonnage of 73,701, and in 1884 it was 44, of a total tonnage of 41,304.

"With regard to British commerce in particular, I must again repeat thet the absence of English merchants at this place, whilst the number of foreigners establishing themselves on the spot yearly increases, is unquestionably one of the main reasons that other nations, especially Germans, are more successfully extending their trade in this locality than we are.

"Before concluding this Report, I venture to point out the following branches of trade not so completely engrossed yet as to leave no room for competition. The business involving the most important interests here is no doubt, the petroleum trade. People disposing of capital might secure land at a reasonable distance from the harbour for the erection of storage tanks, laying of pipe lines, &c., so as to be in the position to work jointly with Baku producers on one side and the owners of tank vessels on the other. To effect this, in the face of competition with established firms who have had the start in this direction, a considerable outlay would be required. There are other kinds of business requiring less capital that may also be suggested, viz., the opening of depôts of merchandise, for which there is a certain demand, as iron tank plates, pipes, tin plates, caustic soda, machinery, dry goods, colonials, &c. This being a free port, there are no duties to be paid on foreign goods imported for sale on the spot. As the differend industries, and the vessels entering this port, are not unfrequently in want of repairs to machinery, &c., the establishment of a mechanical workshop could be also recommended as a promising investment.

"Batoum having become the most important shipping place of Transcaucasia, and the principal station on the route leading from Europe to Persia, the passenger traffic through the place is very much growing, and there is a great demand for hotels. Most hotels already opened are kept by Frenchmen, Germans, and Jews, who are all doing uncommonly good business, and I do not see why a certain class of Englishmen, practically acquainted with the conditions of hotel-keeping, should not suceed as well in that line of trade. A thoroughly comfortable hotel, provided with bath and reading rooms, &c., and occupying a situation in the healthy part of the town, near the sea, I am sure would amply repay an outlay of a few thousand pounds for that purpose.

"A practical architect, furnished with adequate means for constructing houses for public or private use on his own account, or by contract on security of the ground on which the building is to be erected, would find ample and profitable work at this port. The want of suitable buildings for private use is quite extraordinary. Excepting a few Government buidings occupied by the different local authorities, there are scarcely any fit to be inhabited, being defective in plan and construction, and having been built in great haste for immediate use, regardless of sanitary conditions. The average rent, again, is exorbitant. For houses consisting of five or six small rooms, the cost of construction of which amounts to from 500*l.* to 700*l.*, yearly rent is from 70*l.* to 100*l.*

"The prevailing scarcity of cash in this locality keeps up a very high rate of interest on loans of any kind. An interest of from 12 per cent. to 18 per cent. is considered to be uncommonly moderate; as a rule it exceeds 24 per cent. There is no merchandise that can yield as high a profit as money does at this place. The banking business is as yet in the hands of a few general merchants, and to a great extent in those of unscrupulous usurers. I therefore can scarcely doubt that a regular banking-house, with good connections in the different money markets of Europe, could fail to ecure a profitable business at this port."

THE LOW SUMMER TEMPERATURE IN ENGLAND.

THERE are fortunately but few Summers in England in which a lower temperature is maintained than has so persistently occurred in the Summer which will close with the present month. The preceding Winter will long be remembered as one of the coldest and most prolonged Wintes on record when skating lasted until after the middle of March and this was followed by a Spring nearly as exceptional for its low temperature as well as for its absence of sunshine. Contrary to all expectations, the low temperature has continued almost without intermission throughout the Summer, and bids fair now to cling to us until Autumn sets in. Previous Summers have certainly been experienced with even worse weather, but this year is most conspicuous for a perfect want of settled conditions; there has been a constant alternation of sunshine and rain, scarcely two days together maintaining a purely settled character. Since the middle of May there has been but one week, at the commencement of July, which may be characterised as warm, and in all only two weeks since the beginning of April. The absence of really Summer weather is common to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the more southern parts of Englan, where the warmest weather might reasonaably be expected, it is strangely the most exceptional for the continuance of cold.

The persistency of this low temperature has now continued for rather more than an entire year commencing with August, 1885, and a close examination of the records shows that in many parts of England there have been but two months out of the twelve which can in any way claim to have been warm. It is a question for those versed in cosmical laws to solve if they can. The explanation is scarcely to be satisfactorily settled by the usually accepted sun-sport theory for physicists hold opposite theories as to the nature of the connection between the weather and the sun-spot frequency, it being a disputed point whether maximum sun-spots are associated with a high or low temperature. Unfortunately at present there do not exist any data readily obtainable to attempt an explanation based on any alteration in the direction or rapidity of flow of the Gulf Stream, although the latter is an inquiry which if the test could be applied seems well worth the labour. The Stream may have a greater initial velocity than usual and in this way the extension of its water may be accelerated; this would probably cause an increased degree of cloudiness coupled with an excess of actual downpour, both of which would tend in Summer to lower the temperature over England. Many years ago the late General Sir Edward Sabine indicated the possiblity of forecasting the general character of the weather in England for a considerable period in advance by obtained facts of the present condition of the Gulf Stream and its extension; but until our knowledge of the changes which take place in the temperature of the sea water is largely extended, we must be ignorant of any influence on our seasons from the medium which surrounds us. Our ignorance is even greater with respect to the air immediately above us for when it is attempted to step into the domain of the higher atmosphere, there is simply nothing known which can assist the meteorologist as to the commection between the layer of air contiguous to the earth's surface and that immediately above it. Such knowledge as we possess of the laws which operate at any considerable distance above the earth's surface is due to a few scientific ballon ascents made under conditions of considerable personal risk, and to the meagre observations of clouds. Absolutely nothing known as to how much of the forty miles or more of vertical air is even affected by the most violent of our atmospheric disturbances, consequently it is hopeless even to speculate as to any possible influence to which we might be subjected by a change of conditions in the upper atmosphere. The very highest scientific authorities, however, admit that the effect to the violent eruption of Krakatao, in the Straits of Sunda, which occurred in August, 1883, is still traceable in the higher air, although its evidences are of a much diminished character. Improbable as it may seem, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the primary cause of our prolonged temperature may be due to some such remote influence; the area affected is by no mean limited to our own islands, but embraces the other parts of Europe, and is probably of even a much wider extent.

An English Summer is very far from uniform, either as to its temperature or amount of sunshine; but, perhaps, one of the least agreable features of this season is the almost utter want of regularity with which the so-called-Summer weather occurs. In one year the hottest period will occur almost before we have entered upon the so-called Summer months, whilst in another the absolutety hottest weather may be delayed until we are fairly into Autum. Sunny days and still, calm nights are the principal factors necessary to consitute a warm Summer, for at this season of the year we owe almost all our warmth to the heating power of the sun's rays; and situated as England is on the very borders of the broad Atlantic, the vapours walted to our shores constitute an interfering cause, to which all else is insignificant. To all practical purposes the heat given off by the sun is fairly constant in all Summers, the difference in its heating effect being scarcely measurable. But if demonstration is wanted of the varying heat received by the earth, the present Summer affords ample proof; not only has there been an extremely short period of warm weather, but there has also been an entire absence of extreme heat. There are, howeuer, other interfering causes at work which influence Summer weather besides actual temperature and even sunshine. It is not uncommon in August to experience the first brush of our autumnal gales, and in recent years storms have occurred which have striped the trees of much of their gay foliage, and which have done more in a single day towards robbing earth of its Summer grab than weeks of gloomy day and chilly nights. How long it will be before we shall experience these disturbing influences it is not possible to say.—*Standard.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Lord Lansdowne, 1,815 tons, Captain C. H. Baskfill, sailed on Saturday last for Malta and Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Ashton Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain W Moffat, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a original cargo, carried in the same bottom.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Shahzada, 1,044 tons, Captain W. Mason, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Calcutta (Aug. 22), with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Cascapedia	1921	......	A	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Sahara.......	1283	R. S. Walton ...	E	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Lord Lansdowne	1815	......	F	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Ross Shire...	1362	......	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Aston Hall..	2333	....	M	Edward Bates.
,, Bangalore ..	1309	G. W. Baldwin..	N	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
10	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Calcutta, Aug. 12.
11	Clan Macdonald .	Rule	Liverpool, Aug. 14.
12	Pandora (s)	Radonirick .	Hongkong, Aug. 17.
12	Siveiton (s)	Evans	Moulmein, Aug. 31.
12	Conmilla	Milchell	Karachi, Sept. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commandor	Destination.
11	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Aston Hall (s)	Moffat	Kurrachee.
	L. Lansdowne (s)..	Baskfill	Malta and Dunkirk.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Inchlonga, for Dunkirk.

,, Shahzada, for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
7	Glenmorven (s) ..Wright	.....Liverpool, July 31.	
	Castleton ....Dorie	.........Bourbon, July 21.	

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6.—Steamers Port Darwin and Clan Mackenzie.

Barque Sir Henry Lawrence.

Sept. 7.—Steamer Tibre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
4	Crown of Scotland	Algoa Bay.
5	Suez (s)	Penang.
	Canara (s)	Calcutta.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)	Calcutta.
8	Bu'imba (s)	London.
9	Culna (s)	Rangoon.
	Camorta (s)	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
4	Clan Macpherson (s) ..	Calcutta.
6	Canara (s)	Bombay.
	Carlotta	Bimlipatam.
7	Kaisar-i-Hind (s).......	London.
8	Suez (s)	Coconada.
9	Laurel	Mauritius.
	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—4 cases soap, H. M. Sulleman.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—25 cases beer, Phillips and Co.

China s—3 hogsheads wine and 3 hogsheads brandy, D. Dadabhoy.

Assam s—1 case medicine, C. Madon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Assam s—55 bales brown paper, D. Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—, 1 cwt Indian drugs and curiosities, Latham and Co; 75 cwts gum, D. Rustomji; 18 cases nutmeg, L. Soorji; 80 cwts gum, N. Essa; 48 cwts gum, M. Coorji; 15 bales goats and sheep skins, J. Purdhan.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—45 bales wool, S. Kessowji; 47 bales wool, B. Damji; 45 bales wool, N. Coorja; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, T. Poonsee and Co; 862 cwts myrabollams, S. Vaghjee; 363 bales hemp, D. Bhimjee; 65 bales wool, P. Pamroy.

FOR NAPLES.

Shara s—226 cts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchlonga s—7,575 cwts. linseeds and 619 cwts. rapeseed Blascheck and Co; 6,246 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Simla s—310 bales cotton, R. Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Butler, Capt., 3rd V. O. Bo., on duty, from Poona.

Glowes, Lieut., Bo. Attd., 24th N. I., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Westmacott, Lt.-Col., 28th Bo. Infy., on leave, from Baroda.

Hayland, Lt.-Col., 1st Bo. Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Bull, Surgn., 1st Bo. Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Bettinger, Col., Bo. H. A., on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Butler, Capt., 3rd Q. O. Bo. L. Cavy., on duty, to Nusseerabad.

Radcliff, Major, Bl, R. A., on promotion, to Egypt.

Clayton, 1st Class Vety. Surgn., Bl. A. V. D., on leave, to Meerut.

Kennedy, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Fyzabad.

Houghton, Col., Mad. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Hayland, Lt.-Col., 1st Bo. Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Bull, Surgn., 1st Bo. Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 13th September, 1886.

Captain Little, and the Members of the Mounted Rifles have invited 2 Companies of the B. V. R. Corps, to join in Field manœuvres near Andheri on the morning of Saturday the 18th of September (Parsee new-year's holiday also Bank holiday) leaving Bombay by an early train on Saturday morning and returning to Bombay about noon. Refreshment will be provided. Railway fares paid by the Corps. As the member of the Infantry will be limited to 8 Officers, 8 Sergeants, 3 Buglers and 60 rank and file, members intending to be present must send in their names to their Company Commanders, who must send the nubers to Captain Brown by Wednesday next, at 11 a.m.

By order,

H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 10th September, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff.—Lieut J Hanwell, F-1 Royal Artly, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl F R S Flood, C B, Commanding Poona Division, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut Lowndes, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who has rejoined his Battalion.

24th Regt Bo Infy—Lieut S H Belly, Offg Wing Officer and Adjt to be Wing Officer.

Mount Abu Sanitarium—Capt R C Pentland, 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Col H Collingwood, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt.

Colaba Depôt—Lieut H D Stackpole, 2nd Battn E Y Regt, to be Staff Officer in addition to his Regt duties vice Lieut R A F Marter, 1st Batallion Rifle Brgde resigned.

Capt A Wapshare, S C, Wing Officer and Offig Wing Comdr, 26th Bo Infy, is attached to the 1st Bo Infy, and will Command the Depôt of that Regt until further orders, vice Lieut Anderson relieved, with effect from the 15th inst.

The undermentioned Medical Officers have been detailed for service in Burmah:—

Surgn-Major R M Graig, Medl Staff, (doing duty Station Hospital, Poona).

Surgn-Major C F Ogilvie, M D, Indian Medical Service.

Surgn E W Kelsall, Medl Staff, (Station Hospital Kirkee).

Surgeon P M Ellis, Medl Staff, (Station Hospital, Colaba).

Surgeon H. B. Briggs, Indian Medical Service, (in Medical charge 12th Bo. Iny).

Surgeon Kavasji H. Mistri, Indain Medl Service, (in Medl Charge 5th Bo Cavy.)

Surgeon W. G. Birell. M B. Medical Staff.

Surgeon R. H. Hall, M D, Medl. Staff, (Station Hospital Kurachee.)

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major T H Lloyd, I Batty B Brde, Royal Horse Artilery, has been placed upon the seconded list

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff whose tour of Foreign Service will expire duing the Season 1886-87 will proceed to England in H M's Indian Troopships, doing duty with Troops on the voyage:—Brigade-Surgn J Panton, M D; Surgn-Major C S Close, Surgn-Major W F Samuels, and Surgn G H K O'Callaghan, M D.

The name of Capt D C W Harrison, 4th Regt Bo Infy, (Offg Brgde-Major Aden) is added to the list of officers detailed in G O C No 338 of 1886, to attend the Garrison Class commencing on the 7th inst.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with necessary subsidiary leave:—Worcestershire Regt (1st Battn)—Lieut C M Edwards for nine months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence North Lancashire Regt—Lieut S M Edwards, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Bo Infy) to Bombay, from 13th Sept 1886 to 12th Jany 1887, to study the Native languages.

Oxfordshire L Infantry (1st Battn—Lieut-Col G F Nesey to remain in England until the return home of the Battn.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	840
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	$125	all	17½ do	59
National Bank of India........	37,336	250		5 pct	11 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,100
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Bread's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	17	145
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	[illegible]
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7.	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	30	50	50	2.	500
Volkart Press Co	45	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500		425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200		180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	[illegible]
Dhun Mills........	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hinganghat Mill Co..	700	5	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	600	Rs. 2	835
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 35	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,140
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	690
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Ripon........	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	50
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,320
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	440
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	800
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	-	780

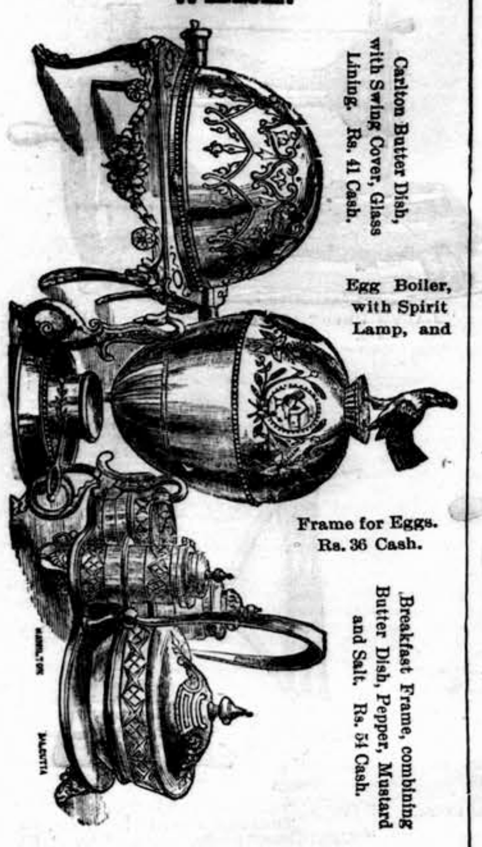
MISCELLANEOUS.

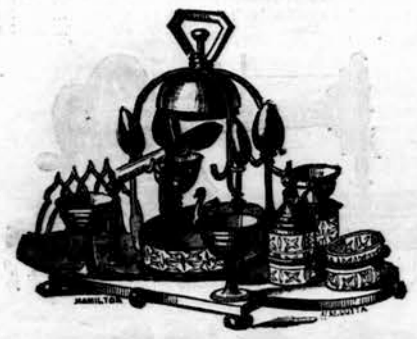
Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.......	325	200	165	Rs. 20	100
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500	-	37	10 2-3p.c	32
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	630xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000		210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,910
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	730
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..			6 p.ct	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 35	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 48	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	300	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co. Ld.	2,500	100	100	—	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5	39xd
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	..	1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,600	100	100	Rs. 5	110xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12	124
M. M... ody & Co	2,000	200	200	..	202

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.


Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.
Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and
Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.
Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.



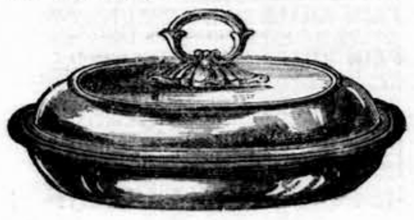
COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

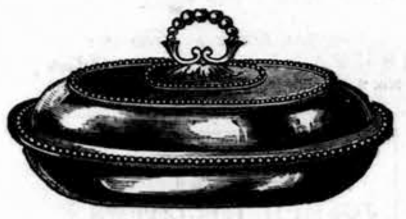
Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.



THE PLAIN PATTERN.



THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

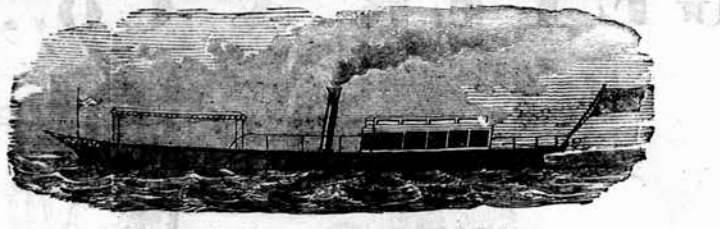
☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials, Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now, though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and dare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts	Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints	Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs,&c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managesr.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint theirown Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

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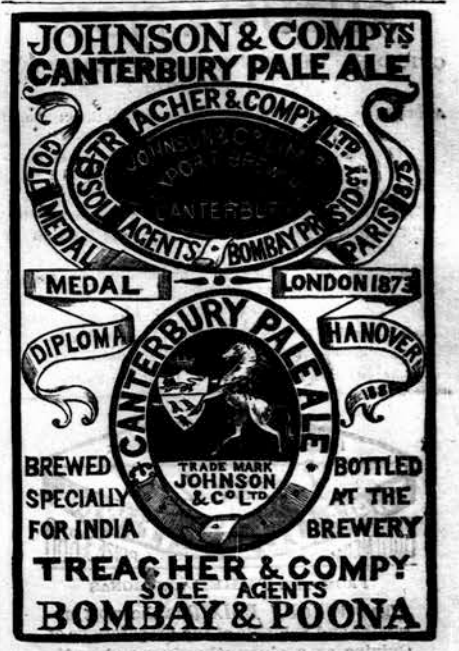

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

BOOTS

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior ...	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors ...	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. S.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

• This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

• Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.
LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND FASTE

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY),
31, rue de Cléry, PARIS.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION,

LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES releave INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.

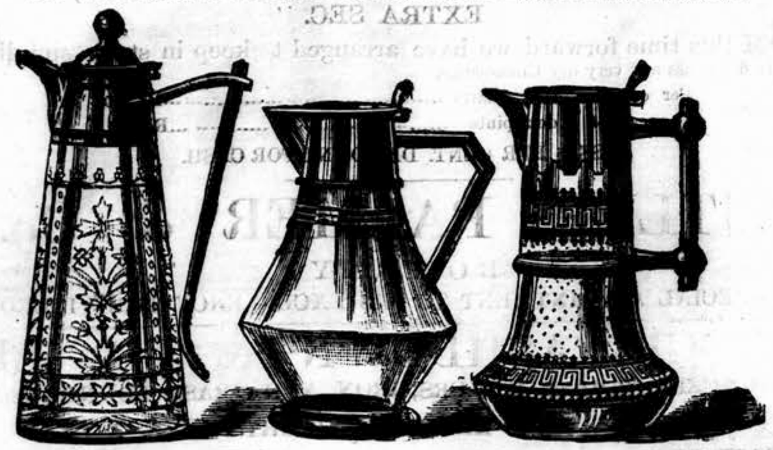
DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS.

CLARET JUGS,

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION.



CLARET JUGS.

In best Electro-plate or Finest Crystal, mounted with best Electro Plate.

Plain Glass Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro Plate.

From Rs. 20 to 40, each.
Finely Engraved, do.
From Rs. 30 to 45, do.

"Imperial" Taper Shape, Finest Crystal Cut or Engraved Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro Plate.

From Rs. 25 to 45, each.

All Electro Plate, Fancy and New Designs, Richly Engraved and Chased.

From Rs. 90 to 110, each.
&c. &c.

CLARET CUP JUGS.

Highly Ornamental and Richly Plated Pitchers, with strong Marble Porcelain linings. Preserve Iced Water or other Iced Drinks at a low temperature for a very considerable time. They are perfectly clean, easily kept so. The contents of the Pitcher do not come in contact with any metal whatever.

From Rs. 35 to 80, each.

CLARET CUP SETS.

Consisting of Claret Cup Jug, with Goblet, Ice Pail and Salver, all "en suite" in richly Ornamental Silver Plate.

From Rs. 140 to 250, each.

CLARET CUP TILTING SETS.

Consisting of Claret Cup Jug (which works on a Pivot, allowing the contents to be poured out without the trouble of lifting it up), on a stand with Goblets, all to match. The whole made in very rich Ornamental Silverware, richly engraved and chased.

From Rs. 135 to 200, each.

CLARET CUP URNS.

Made in very rich Silver Plate, handsomely engraved and chased. Forming a most useful and highly Ornamental piece of Plate for a Mess Table or Side Board.

From Rs. 225 to 350, each.
&c. &c. &c.

Massive Two-handled Tray in Silver Plateware.
From Rs. 80 to 250, each.

Richly Engraved and Chased Salvers.
From Rs. 16 to 145, each.
&c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRADE MARK.
FINE OLD
Glenlivet Scotch Whisky
MATURED BY
Treacher & Compy.
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla
AND
Poona.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL

HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

> "The best Whisky I ever had in India."
> "Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
> "I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
> "Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

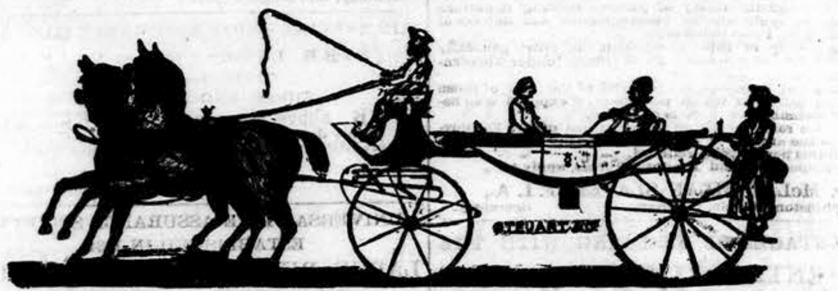
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs.	4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs.	1,100
LANDAUS	„	2,000	PHAETONS	„	700
BAROUCHES	„	1,500	CARTS	„	350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality	80	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth	70	0
Do. do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70	0
Do. do. Italian	60	0
Do. of other materials from	50	0

A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

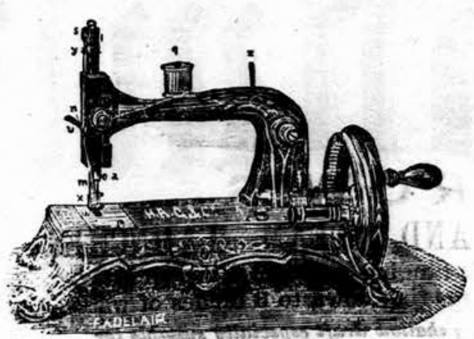
Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

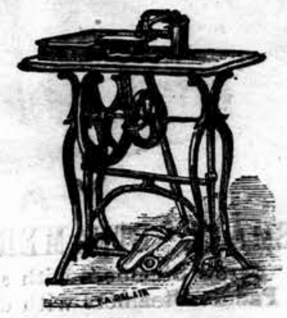
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

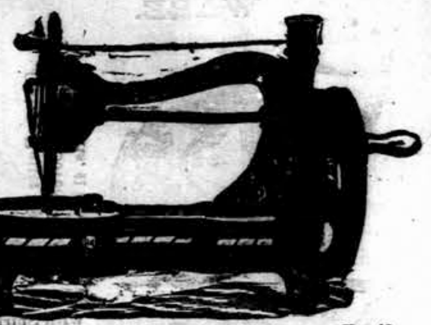
GEYER & Co., BOMBAY.



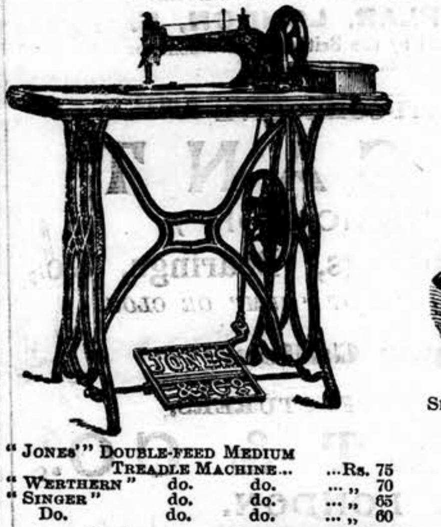
RHENANIA HAND MACHINE	...	Rs. 30
Do. do.	with treadle...	„ 50



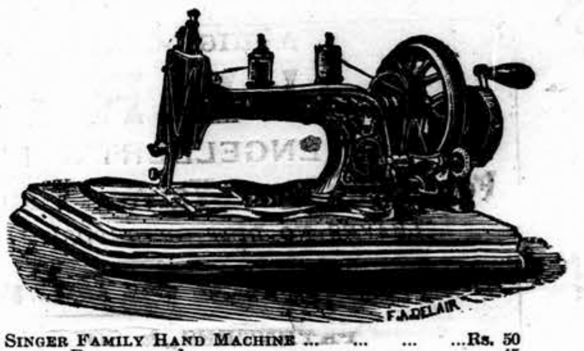
ORIGINAL WHEELER AND WILSON'S No. 1	Rs. 60
Do. do. with cover	„ 65
Do. SYSTEM do.	„ 55
Do. do. without do.	„ 50



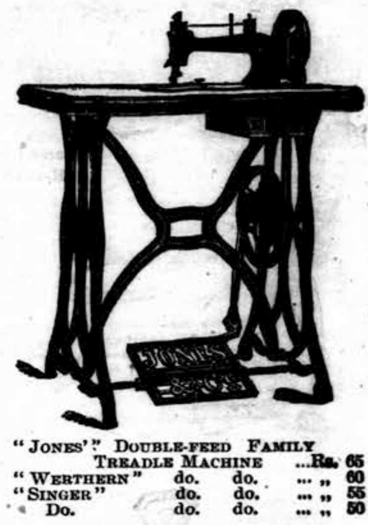
"LADY'S HELP" HAND MACHINE...	Rs. 40
Do. do. with stand	„ 60



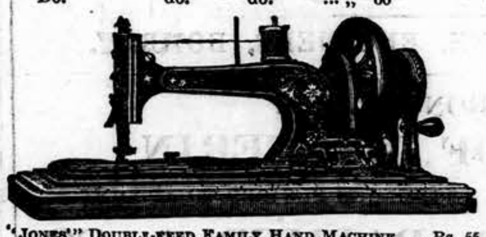
"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED MEDIUM TREADLE MACHINE...	Rs. 75
"WERTHERN" do. do.	„ 70
"SINGER" do. do.	„ 65
Do. do. do.	„ 60



SINGER FAMILY HAND MACHINE ...	Rs. 50
Do. do. ...	„ 45
Do. do. ...	„ 40
Do. do. with stand and treadle	„ 20 extra.



"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY TREADLE MACHINE	Rs. 65
"WERTHERN" do. do.	„ 60
"SINGER" do. do.	„ 55
Do. do. do.	„ 50



"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY HAND MACHINE	Rs. 55
Do. do. do. with stand and treadle..	„ 75

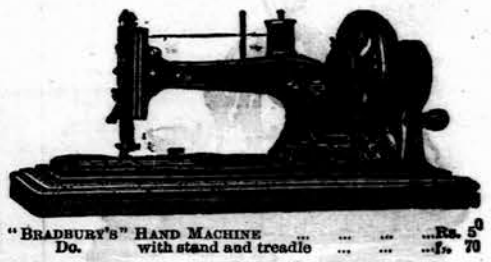
NOTICE.

SEWING MACHINES.

As some unscrupulous persons represent themselves to be agents of some of the following makers and thereby DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

We hereby give Notice that we are the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the undermentioned manufacturers for the WHOLE OF INDIA.

Messrs.	JONES & Co	Guide Bridge.
„	BAER & REMPEL	Birlifeld.
„	SIEDEL & NAUMAM	Dresden.
„	MACHANEK & CO	Wien.



"BRADBURY'S" HAND MACHINE ...	Rs. 50
Do. with stand and treadle ...	„ 70

H. A. GEYER & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

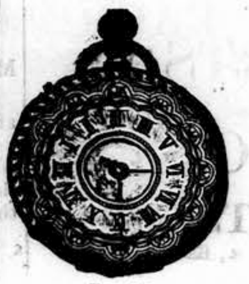


FIG. 10.

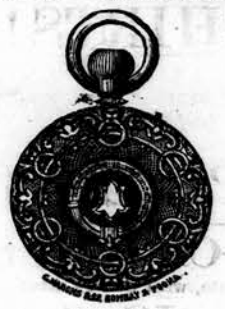


FIG. 11.

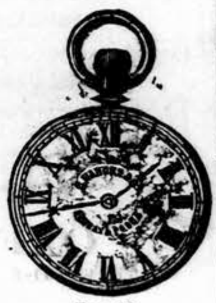


FIG. 12.

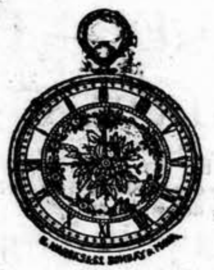


FIG. 13.

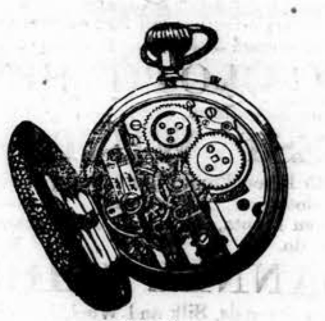


FIG. 14.

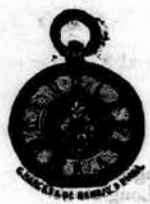


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ...	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

For further information, address—
Mr. J. CROWDER,
2, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

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